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Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:

PHEROZESHAN MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:

SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

VOL. VI NO. 10

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1947

PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Where Is My Milk?



Photo—Y. M. Purav.

Churchill's Finest Hour

SECRET OF A SECRET SESSION

(See Page 3)

Short Story

Everybody's Grand Mother

BY B. G. Kulkarni

I was working as a clerk-cum-cashier-cum private secretary-cum-works manager under a military contractor and was going on rather nicely with life. But one fine evening the Area Commandant cancelled all contracts and ultimately finished my job.

"Wish you luck", said my delightful boss, "if you care to reciprocate the same." We parted.

I saw two or three civil contractors four or five government officers, nine or ten insurance organisers, some bada merchants and as a last resort the head-master of a local school for a suitable job! My father too tried for me in various ways. But we came out by the same door as in we went.

I was sitting at my desk busily turning out a few more copies of an excellent testimonial from a retired judge who while guaranteeing my moral character was good enough to add a word of praise on my intelligence and industry. My father was sitting in a vacant and pensive mood alternately staring at me and at the ceiling when in came suddenly my father's Bombay-friend or The Accountant General's Office.

"What is wrong with you K. K.?" He asked as he read my father's worried face, "so very woe-begone? Don't worry we will send your pension regularly."

My father explained to him his anxiety.

"Oh! said the Bombay-friend as if the whole thing was a big nothing to him, send him to Bombay." "To Bombay?" inquired my father. "Are there situations there?" rather by this time had come to believe that vacancies did not exist on this planet.

"Jobs! plenty of them," burst the Bombay-friend, "In Bombay if you miss your office and enter another by mistake you get a job there."

"Nice place Bombay!" said my father. I too felt the same inwardly.

"I am leaving for Bombay next Monday," he announced, "send your son with me. Rangarao from Dharwar is also coming with me." "That Rangya from Dharwar!" inquired my father with affection. "Yes."

"But why? Has he lost his job too?" "Chinchn," hushed the Bombay-friend, "Don't ask why he is coming."

At Belgaum station we entered the compartment in which Rangarao from Dharwar had not only established himself but had reserved place for us too. When we seated ourselves comfortably and closed all the windows and doors to bar the new entrants, Rangarao inquired who I was. Rangarao knows my father so very intimately that soon myself and Rangarao fell into an intimate conversation. Rangarao's daughter, the only daughter, was unfortunately widowed within a month of her marriage. He was told that a Kannad chap in the Industries Department in Bombay had very modern ideas and that probably he would marry Rangarao's daughter. So Rangarao

had started for Bombay with his unfortunate daughter's photograph and noscope. I expressed pity for his daughter. "Don't you pity just yet", said my father's Bombay-friend who apparently was dozing but was all ears to our conversation, "don't you pity her. She will establish a home in Bombay and start a fresh life." I was wondering how very wonderful Bombay was.

In my contemplation I stretched my legs right under the bench in front of me which act evoked a cry of pain. I peeped there and saw a human being uncomfortably huddling itself. Poor fellow I had kicked him. I tendered my apologies to him, after all he was a fellow human being, poor and under-nourished though he was. The man hushed me immediately, "Don't take notice of me, that brute of a ticket collector will drive me out. I cannot speak or dance as you ticket holders do."

"But where are you going?" I asked.

"To Bombay!" he said.

I wanted to ask him why he was going there but his awe of the ticket collector refrained me from doing so.

We reached Poona only to miss the mail. For the next train we had to wait at least two hours. My father's Bombay-friend and Rangarao placed me in charge of our luggage on the platform and went away into the town to see the maternal uncle of the chap in the Industries. I was left alone.

I stretched myself on a bench. The platform was almost deserted. At a distance porters were encouraging each other to lift heavy and heavier loads. A respectable lady was having a debate with the tea-stall-walla contending that what he served was not sugar-tea. In a room nearby one clerk was busy wrestling with accounts, seven seven fourteen, two sixteen five twenty one, he was saying giving one the impression that he was teaching arithmetic to a class of urchins. Excepting these there were absolutely no other distractions, nothing to kill time. I fell naturally into a nap.

I don't know how many winks of sleep I snatched. When I woke, or rather when I was awakened I saw before me a lean and dissipated figure with deep sunken and closed eyes. He was all bones and skin and no flesh. In his right hand he held a bowl and in his left was a staff. "Pp pp pp pp" he said. I could not divine his language, but his meaning appeared to me to be quite clear. It was the beggar mowl that had already spoken for him. "Bhavaji" I told him in Hindi, "I am only a small boy and unemployed at that. I can't give you anything 'Maf Karo'." "Are you small boy" he asked. "Well yes" I replied.

The deep in-laden eyes of the beggar opened suddenly. He viewed me from head to foot, and muttered a few incoherent understandable somethings of 'pp pp pp' variety and thrust a tattered note into my hand. The note had suffered thousand foldings and

was therefore rather difficult to be deciphered. It was in English and the following could be made out of it.

"The bearer of the note who is blind by birth is a resident of Madras Presidency and is known to me the undersigned. In a local famine he had to sell all his belongings. He is quite helpless in the world. I appeal to the generous to give him what they can which ultimately means increase in their own wealth. For, no good action goes unrewarded in this world, says, 'Bhagvadgita.' The signature was illegible, but the designation of the signatory was perfectly clear. He was a retired judge.

"Rewrite" said the beggar.

I was wonder struck at the suggestion but he was continuing. "Add that I am both dumb and deaf and sign yourself as retired judge," he said.

"But what is the use?" I asked. "I can eke out an existence in Bombay."

"In Bombay?"

"Yes, Bombay is everybody's grand mother. She does not close her doors on anybody. Even strong and stout beggars make a living there, what of a dumb, deaf and blind beggar? He can simply prosper."

By the time I finished writing the note my father's Bombay friend and Rangarao returned. They returned with a Bombay newspaper. I was so very anxious about Bombay that at once I began reading Bombay news. Prominently featured was a statement from the Director of Publicity which reported that there were 33 stabbing cases, 2 cases of shop looting and several stone throwing and acid throwing incidents, arrests and so on.

"My God!" I said unto myself. "Is not Bombay everybody's grand mother as the beggar put it?"

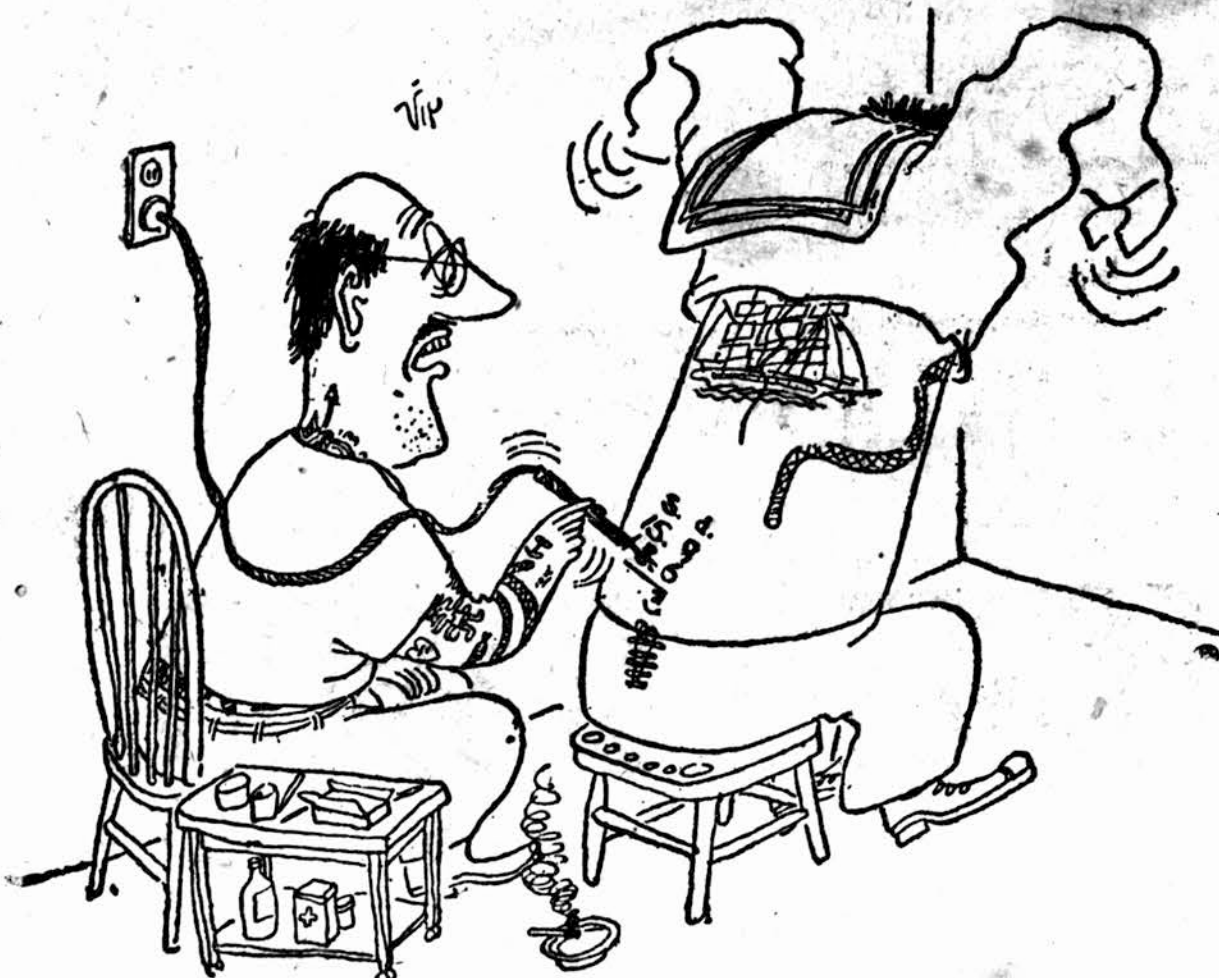


"We were lucky to get seats with our backs to the engine dear!"

THE CUP THAT CHEERS

"Tea is more than a beverage in Britain," said Lord Woolton, Minister of Food in the former Coalition Government, commenting on the fact that tea-drinking had stimulated the entire British public during the ordeals of World War II.

Lord Woolton's words are borne out by the interest that is being aroused by the Tea Centre recently opened near Piccadilly Circus, London, by the Empire Tea Bureau. This Tea Centre hopes to create a link between the tea producers of Britain's Common-



"Let me see . . . one ship, one snake. That will be . . ."

By Kathleen Courlander

The first purchasers, it's recorded threw away the liquid and spread the tea-leaves on their bread-and-butter!

wealth and the public.

The entire history and function of tea are presented. An engaging "Tea Quiz"—an illuminated wall panel—displays a series of questions which put to test the spectator's general knowledge. He presses a button on a stand below and learns if his answer is correct, and if it is wrong he is given the right reply.

If, for example, he answers the question, "Under which ruler was tea introduced into England?" and replies "Oliver Cromwell," he is rewarded by a "Yes" which flashes on the wall panel. But the average visitor, if well versed in Britain's social questions, may not know that the correct reply to "How many tea bushes does a planted acre yield?" should be 3,210, or may be aware that tea was discovered in the year 2327 B.C.

SPECTACULAR BRITISH CONSUMPTION

While in the United Kingdom 443 million pounds of tea are drunk annually, the other nations are far behind this spectacular figure in yearly consumption. Similarly, while every one of Britain's citizens drinks 9-3/4 pounds of tea annually in normal times, the other nations lag behind; Eire being the nearest runner-up with an average individual consumption of 7-3/4 pounds of tea an-

nually. Incidentally, 57-1/2 per cent of Britain's tea comes from India and 30-1/2 from Ceylon.

The story of how Britain came to adopt the tea-drinking custom is told by a series of exhibits. Although tea is believed to have reached Holland in 1610 the tea-drinking habit took longer to establish in Britain and it was not until 1657 that Thomas Garraway, London coffee-house proprietor, advertised that henceforth it would be sold at his establishment. That was some years after an Englishman, Richard Wickham of the East India Office, had written to a colleague at Macao asking for a pot of the best "chaw" (tea).

In 1666 two British noblemen made such a handsome profit on tea imported from Holland that, although at Amsterdam it was only 3s. 4d. a pound, in London it was sold at £2-12-4; in 1689 the East India Company gave a standing order to its agents for tea, and the price remained about 12s. until the end of the century.

UNKNOWN QUANTITY

But tea was indeed an unknown quantity in those days for there is a record of how the first purchasers, not understanding it, threw away the liquid and spread the tea-leaves

(Continued On Page 4)

June 20 1940
 Secret Session. House of Commons.
 My reliance on it as an instrument for waging war.
 More active and direct part for its Members L.D.V.
 All this in accordance with past history.
 This S.S. a model of discretion.
 My view always Govt. strengthened by S.S.
 Quite ready to have others.
 Agree with idea S.S. shd be quite a normal part of our procedure, not associated with any crisis.
 Relief to be able to talk without enemy reading.
 Quite ready to have other S.S.s, especially on precise subjects.
 But I hope not press Ministers engaged in conduct of war too hard.
 Moods of the House.
 Cool and robust.
 Speeches most informative.
 Difficult to betray any secrets disclosed today.

CHURCHILL'S NOTES NO. 1

Moore-Brab (Wellesley) Praise, original
 He was sorry I mentioned expert advisers favoured fighting on.
 Politicians and Generals.
 In last war and this.
 Not put too much on the politicians: even they may err.
 Goering: How do you class him?
 He was an airman turned politician.
 I like him better as an airman.
 Not very much anyway.
 Moore-Brab tells us of his wonderful brain, and the vast dictatorial powers and plans.
 Anyhow he did not produce the best pilots or the best machines, or perhaps, as we may see presently, the best Science.
 M.B. said 250 nights in the year when no defence against night bombing.
 I hope it is not so.
 This is one of those things you can only tell by finding out.

CHURCHILL'S NOTES NO. 2

We have had a couple of nights of bombing, evidently much worse than that.
 Fully underrate gravity attack impending.
 But if 100 to 150 bombers employed entitled to remark:
 Not very cleverly employed.
 Hardly paid expenses.
 Learn to get used to it.
 Bels get used to skinning.
 Steady continuous bombing, probably rising to great intensity occasionally, must be regular condition of our life.
 The utmost importance preserve morale of people, especially in the night work of factories.
 A test of our nerve against theirs.
 Our bombing incomparably superior.
 More precise, and so far more effective.
 Indiscriminate bombing v. selected targets.
 Enemy have a great preponderance numbers.
 But their industry much more concentrated.

CHURCHILL'S NOTES NO. 3

No one can tell result.
 This supreme battle depends upon the courage of the ordinary man and woman.
 Whatever happens, keep a stiff upper lip.
 Duty of all M.P.s. to uphold confidence and speed production.
 Bellenger's speech.
 Failure of French war conception.
 The Maginot line. The defensive theory.
 Brilliant military achievement of Hitler. Triumph of the offensive spirit.
 Triumph of long-prepared machinery.
 Original strategic failure advance into Belgium without making sure of the sub-Maginot line, and without having a strategic reserve to plug a gap.
 Fate of Northern Armies sealed when the G. armoured Divisions curled round their whole communication. Abbeville, Boulogne, Calais.
 Not 2 days' food.
 only ammunition one battle.

CHURCHILL'S NOTES NO. 4

THAT WAS HIS FINEST HOUR!

We publish on this page photostats of Mr. Winston Churchill's notes for a speech the wartime Prime Minister of Great Britain delivered at a secret sessions of Parliament June 20, 1940, after the French Government had asked the Germans for armistice terms.

These notes have never before been published in this country.

When Winston Churchill addressed the House of Commons on June 18, 1940, concerning the situation created by the impending collapse of France, he concluded:
 "Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duties, and so bear ourselves that, if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for 1,000 years, men will still say, 'THIS WAS THEIR

FINEST HOUR'."

Two days later the House went into secret session, after Marshal Henri Philippe Petain's Government had asked for armistice terms from Germany and Italy.

When the Prime Minister rose in the House that evening to wind up the debate, he held in his hand nine pages of typewritten notes and headings, on which he had written alterations and additions as the discussion went on. There is no full record of that speech.

The speech lasted more than an hour; the occasion was tragic and critical in the extreme. The notes reproduced here are, therefore, of great historic interest.

They show Mr. Churchill told the House he considered a secret session (then and later the subject of much controversy) should be a normal part of its procedure, not necessarily associated with a crisis. He warned his listeners that it would be folly to underrate the gravity of the impending German attack but felt that, so far as the air raids were concerned, the people of Britain would get used to them. The enemy, he added, were not using their bombers very cleverly and British bombing was far more effective.

Mr. Churchill then discussed the

military errors and failure of the Allies on the Continent and the melancholy position of the new French Government. He was confident of Britain's power to resist and added that if Hitler failed to invade or destroy Britain, he had lost the war. "If we get through the next three months," he wrote in his notes, "we get through the next three years!"

Dealing with America's attitude to the war, he emphasized that nothing would stir the people of the United States so much as the news of fighting in England. "The heroic struggle

If Hitler fails to invade or destroy Britain he has lost the war.

I do not consider only the severities of the winter in Europe.

I look to superiority in Air power in the future.

Transatlantic reinforcements.

If get through next 3 months get through next 3 years.

It may well be our fine Armies have not said goodbye to the Continent of Europe.

If enemy coastline extends from the Arctic to the Mediterranean

and we retain sea-power and a growing Air power

it is evident that Hitler master of a starving, agonized and surging Europe;

will have his dangers as well as we.

CHURCHILL'S NOTES NO. 7

of Britain is the best chance of bringing them in."

Concluding with a reference to the problems his new Cabinet faced, Winston Churchill saw only one enemy to face: "The foul foe who threatens our

But all depends upon winning this battle here in Britain, now this summer.

If we do, the prospects of the future will expand and we may look forward and make our plans for 1941 and 1942 and that is what we are doing.

Attitude of United States. Nothing will stir them like fighting in England.

No good suggesting we are down and out.

The heroic struggle of Britain best chance of bringing them in.

Anyhow they have promised fullest aid in materials, munitions.

A tribute to Roosevelt.

All depends upon our resolute bearing and holding out until Election issues are settled there.

If we can do so, I cannot doubt the whole English-speaking world will be in line together

and with all the Continents except Europe and with the Oceans and with the Air and all the Continents except Europe (RUSSIA)

CHURCHILL'S NOTES NO. 8

freedom and our life and bars the upward march of man." (Copyright NANA)

I do not see why we should not find our way through this time, as we did last.

Question of Ireland. Greatly influenced by a great Army developing here.

Germans would fight in Ireland under great disadvantages.

Much rather they break Irish neutrality than we.

Lastly, say a word about ourselves.

How the new Govt. was formed.

Tell the story Chamberlain's actions.

Imperative there should be loyalty, union among men who have joined hands.

Otherwise no means of standing the shocks and strains which are coming.

I have a right to depend loyalty to the administration and feel we have only one enemy to face. the foul foe who threatens our freedom and our life, and bars the upward march of man.

CHURCHILL'S NOTES NO. 9

INDIAN ART IN LONDON

By C. HARCOURT ROBERTSON

I have just seen at India House perhaps the most representative exhibition of modern Indian art ever shown in Britain. It was not complete; for instance, there were no examples of the work of Roop and Mary Krishna; of Kar, Nageshwar and Roy, all now in London, all skilled exponents of modern trends in Indian paintings. There must of course be other artists in India whose work would also have adorned the collection now on view.

Nevertheless, the exhibition is truly representative, for it shows work in almost every medium and practically

of all the schools now known in India.

Varied Schools

How varied are these schools! They range from the "folk art" of Jamini Roy, shown at its best in his tempera "Gopini" to the harmoniously coloured and perfectly drawn "Village Decca"—vibrant with sunlight—of R. N. Chakravarty; from the lovely "Divine Flame" of S. L. Haldankar—a water-colour in the grand tradition—to the brilliant topographical drawing of Indra Dikar's "Rajgir Hills" in the same medium.

I have begun with contrasts. Let

me continue by setting S. K. Mukherjee's conventionalised yet living portrait of a cat in a tree against V. A. Mali's beautiful "Portrait of Sushila", a true example of modern naturalism; the sparkle of K. H. Ara's "Village Corner" (oils), against Kanwal Krishna's water-colour of a "Kashmir Village" and "Dalai Lama" (in oils).

The Tagores are well represented: Rathindra by a striking tempera entitled "White Flowers"; Gaganendra by a Rembrandtesque monochrome, "Meeting On Stairs"; Abanindra by a water-colour, "Lady With A Bag"; and Rabindra himself by a typical "Landscape", to mention only those which particularly attracted me among a number of examples of the

work of this family.

Outstanding Works

It is difficult not to spare a word of appreciation for all for almost every picture exhibited is more or less outstanding. Before I pass on to the examples of graphic art, however, I feel I must mention D. P. Roy Chaudhury's tempera, "Village Maid"; K. B. Abdur Rahman Chughtai's "Daughter of Punjab"; Atul Bose's "Miss Debajani Bose"; and Mrs. Rani Chanda's "Radha Krishna".

Zainul Abedin has a bold masterful line in his lithograph "Meal Time"; Saffuddin Ahmed ("Dumka") shows true craftsmanship in wood engraving. Praise is also due to Miss Usha Nandi for her colour wood-cut "Blue Bird" and to Satyakit Roy for "Bufalo".

Chakravarty shows his versatility in (Continued On Page 4)

KURU WAR OF 5,000 YEARS AGO

In my last article which appeared in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 2nd March I showed that the system of counting the month was Purnimanta at the time of the Mahabharata and that the war started on Margashirsha Shukla 13th. We know that Bhishma fell in the battle on the 10th day. While falling from the chariot, Bhishma saw that the sun was on the southern side and so he settled not to leave the body (die) till the Sun shifted northward. Thus the "tithi" on the day of the fall of Bhishma was Pausa Krishna 7th by the Purnimanta method.

Now we shall take up the problem of the "tithi" on which Bhishma left his mortal body. Anushasana Parva 166,167, gives the following details about the meetings between Yudhishtira and Bhishma. Bhishma gave instructions about Rajasasana for five days. Then Vyasa said to Bhishma, "The doubts in the mind of Yudhishtira have all vanished. Now let him return to Hastinapura and attend to the normal duties of a king. He will return on the day on which the sun shifts northwards." When Yudhishtira gave the promise, Bhishma allowed him to go back. Yudhishtira stayed in the town for 50 nights. Then he saw that the sun shifted northward, and he remembered the promise. He then went to Kurukshetra with the necessary preparations. When Yudhishtira approached Bhishma, Bhishma said, "Magho-yam Samanu-prapto Masah Saumyo Yudhishtira; Tribhaga-shesha Pakshoyam Shuklo Bhavitum Arhati. Ashta-pancha-shatam Ratryah Shayanasya Adya Ma Gatah."

A Wrong Assumption

From this statement we know definitely that the month was Magha. The Shukla Paksha is also clearly mentioned. In spite of this a good deal of confusion is made by scholars and commentators about the meaning of this verse. The confusion is due to the wrong assumption that months were counted in the Amanta way. Mr. Karandikar, the former editor of "Kesari", takes the word "Arhati" along with "Shuklo-bhavitum" and gets the meaning, "The Paksha is not properly a Shukla, still it deserves to be a Shukla Paksha." The actual tithi of the passing away

More Light On Riddle Of Mahabharata

By Prof. V. B. ATHAVALE

(Concluded From Our Last Issue)

of Bhishma is given by him to be Krishna 5th of the month of Magha by the Amanta method. The word "Tribhaga-shesha Masah" may mean that three parts of the month of Magha are over or are to be over. The 8th tithi of any Paksha splits the Paksha into two parts and the month into four parts. The 5th of Magha Krishna can never be the three-fourths part of the month, nor even one-fourth, whatever be the method of counting the month. If, on the other hand, we count by the Purnimanta method, Magha Shukla 8th means that three-fourths part of the month is over and we get the exact "tithi" on which Bhishma passed away. This also proves that in the Pandava period the northward shift of the sun took place in the Shukla Paksha of Magha. We observe Magha Shukla 8th as Bhishmashtami. Bharata Sawitri not only confirms the tithi but gives even the Prajapatya Nakshatra on the day of his death. Rohini is the Prajapatya Nakshatra. For, Udyogaparva 143.8, says, "The Saturn is in the Prajapatya Nakshatra", while Bhishma parva 2.32, says, "The Saturn is in Rohini." Still another confirmation for Magha Shukla 8th is that this tithi is seven days behind Magha-Purnima on which the moon is in Magha. Rohini is the 7th Nakshatra counted backwards from Magha. Rohini can never coincide with Magha Krishna 8th, nor with the 5th.

I have thus shown that Pausa Krishna 7th was the day on which Bhishma fell and the tithi of his passing away was Magha Shukla 8th. The difference between the two tithis must be the number of days for which Bhishma was on the arrow bed. To solve the problem of the number of days on the arrow-bed, it is better to count the days between the events during this period. After the fall of Bhishma the war continued for eight days. This means that

Bhishma was on the arrow bed for 9 days on the last day of the battle. On the 19th day, Sanjaya came to Dhritarashtra to request him to perform the Udana-Kriya. The party left Hastinapura and reached the banks of the Ganges, two miles from the town.

Simultaneously the Pandawas left for Hastinapur to meet Dhritarashtra. The meeting took place on the Ganges. The opening verse of Shanti Parva tells clearly that both the Kaurawas and the Pandawas stayed on the banks for one month (30 days) to observe the "Ashaucha" outside the town.

Bhishma's Sermon On Politics

At the end this period, on the advice of Vyasa Yudhishtira entered Hastinapur. This entry thus took place 39 days after the fall of Bhishma. Then Krishna performed the Abhisheka or Coronation ceremony on an auspicious Nakshatra (Punarvasu or Pushya). After the ceremony two days were spent in performing the Shradha ceremony of those who had no relatives left to perform it. Then on the next day Yudhishtira went to the palace of Krishna, and inquired about his health. But Krishna gave no reply and he was engrossed in deep meditation. Yudhishtira then learnt from Krishna that his mind had gone to Bhishma at Kurukshetra. Then Yudhishtira remembered that he should go to Bhishma. The whole party thereafter went to Kurukshetra where Bhishma was lying on the arrow-bed. Krishna told Bhishma that he should preach "Rajadharma" to Yudhishtira and that there were still 56 days for him to be alive, because the sun would turn northwards then.

This shows clearly that the Sun shifted northwards 56 days after Krishna met Bhishma. The statement of Bhishma that he was on the arrow-bed for 58 days is clearly a

reference to the 56 days mentioned by Krishna before Bhishma agreed to preach Rajadharma to Yudhishtira. It cannot mean that in all he was on the arrow-bed for 58 days. The difference between 56 and 58 represents the number of days during which Bhishma preached "Rajadharma" to Yudhishtira at Kurukshetra.

Thus the total number of days on the arrow bed must be 49 plus 56 or 105 in all. The difference between 105 and 45 is exactly 60 days, which means an addition of two months at once. If we add only one Adhika month, the total of the days on the arrow-bed becomes 75. So this value must also be rejected.

I need not discuss in this article the evidence to prove that two months were added at the end of every five years at the time of Pandawas. I simply quote a statement by Bhishma in the Gograhana Parva: "Every five years" (Dwau Masau Upajayatah).

The Kuru War

Regarding the problem of the determination of the exact year of the Kuru War, Mahamahopadhyaya Kane writes on page 904 of "Dharmashastra", Vol. III, "The years of the war worked out by scholars range from 1193 B.C. to 3102 B.C." The passing away of Bhishma on Magha Shukla 8th can be utilised to determine the era figure. We know for certain that the sun shifted northwards on Magha Shukla 8th at the time of the Kuru War. At present the sun shifts actually northwards on 23rd December. This date may coincide with any "tithi" of Margashirsha, from Shukla 1st to Vadya 30th, the variation being due to the addition of Adhika Masa. From Margashirsha 1st to Magha Shukla 8th, 69 days intervene. It means that the northward shift tithi has receded by 69 days. We know that this is due to the procession of the equinoctial point. It varies at the rate of one day per 72 years. Therefore 69 multiplied by 72 gives us 4968 years, which must be the number of years that have elapsed since the event. It means that the Kuru War took place about 3000 B.C. There are other corroborative evidences which confirm the historical estimate but which space does not permit me to deal with here.

THE CUP THAT CHEERS

(Continued from Page 2)

on their bread-and-butter, while an early attempt at taxation asked for revenue of 8d. from every gallon of the beverage!

But the 18th century saw the establishment of tea as a national beverage among all classes of people in Britain. Although John Wesley, Britain's great religious revivalist, condemned tea on moral grounds his tea-pot (seen at the Tea Centre) held half-a-gallon and, presented to him by Josiah Wedgwood, celebrated pottery maker, was inscribed with a suitably evangelical invocation to the Deity.

How curious, indeed, were some of Britain's earliest tea-pots, imitating a copy of a Korean 11th century wine-pot. And—strange to state—the "Utility" tea-pot of World War II is a replica of an early model designed over 100 years ago by the famous Wedgwood.

There is the large curving silver tea-pot used by Lord Nelson; there is the diminutive silver tea-pot which Queen Victoria presented to Lord Beaconsfield in 1876, and the white and gilt handleless cup saucer used by the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular Campaign. There is a quotation from the London "Times" which records that the first words that Queen Victoria uttered after she had ascended Britain's throne were: "Bring me a cup of tea."

NEW TEA ACCESSORIES

There are panoramas of modern tea plantations in India and Ceylon showing the different stages of tea production from jungle clearing to tea packing, and paintings of famous tea-drinkers—including Gladstone who affirmed that between the hours of midnight and 4 a.m. he consumed more tea than any other

man in the House of Commons.

The basement of the Tea Centre stages exhibits which please every British housewife, for they include new tea accessories which are being produced and will soon be available to her; at present many of these are being sent overseas. A translucent "Pyrex" tea-pot stands near an equally clear "Perspex" tea-caddy which shows how much tea has been used; a combined tea-pot and kettle made of Copeland floral china promise a graceful acquisition to the hostess's tea-table, and the newest alarm clock affixed to tea-pot and kettle, calls the sleeper and proceeds to make the morning tea. Glittering coloured anodised tea-trays and "Perspex" trolleys are there too.

Upstairs is a charming salon called "The English Tea-Table" as it has been arranged through the centuries. In one corner are a series of old-fashioned tea-caddies, some with "secret drawers," indicative of the days when tea was an expensive luxury and had to be guarded by the housewife. The tea-tables range from those of Charles II's reign, with blue and white handleless small tea-cups and a graceful tall tea-pot (rather like the modern coffee-pot) to the more elaborate. Early Victorian oval table with Rockingham china cups and saucers and heavy silver tea equipage.

Every era has its special tea cakes, and there is a recipe to accompany the small Portugal cakes that adorn the Queen Anne tea-table that, in these days when she has to cook with most closely defined rations, brings a smile to the face of every British housewife who reads it. For it begins, "Take 2 lbs. of new butter, 12 eggs...."

Before the housewife leaves the Tea Centre she is supplied with a copy of golden rules for tea making.

INDIAN ART IN LONDON

(Continued from Page 3)

two wood-cuts and an aquatint—but my choice in the last-named medium was a lovely dove-cote entitled "Happy Home" by Safiuddin. Nandalal Bose reveals almost a daring facility of stroke in his dry-point etching of a goat, while among the excellent lithographs shown none could excel S. D. Chavda's landscape.

Children's Drawings

A novel feature of the exhibition was a large number of drawings, mostly in water-colour, by children aged from six to thirteen years. Most of these showed imagination and a strong sense of colour, many a great deal of talent, some the hall-mark of genius. Suresh Joshi, aged 10, will surely be a cartoonist; Minakshi shows understanding of composition of colour beyond her 12 years; Lina Pakwasa, at 10, has painted a whole story in "Milking Time" and Master Girish Jhaveri, also but 10 years old, has amazing grasp of perspective, composition and detail in "Bombay Cricket Stadium." "Butter Churning" by Miss Haimavati (aged 12), "Kashmir Lake" by Samar Singh (aged 12), "Landscape" by Karanti-Prakash (age not given) are all excellent, as is the picture of a young girl by M. Hanif (aged 11).

I must give a special word of commendation to S. S. Roy (aged 13) for his detailed, imaginative reconstruction of a coal-mine. There are several good line-cuts on view, but to my mind "Bird" of Prem Nitri (age 12) stands in a class by itself. It is excellent in every way, in drawing, in composition, in line—while in delicacy of cutting it is a model of what can be done by skill and patience in this medium.

HOW TO CONSERVE YOUR ENERGY

(Continued from Page 19)

easy reach, so that you do not have to stretch a long way for each dirty dish. You can soon develop a rhythm of movement in this way which makes the whole process easier and less tiring.

Buoyant Poise

In the everyday actions of walking and standing try to get a feeling of upward poise into your body. This will be helped by consciously lifting the ribs out of the waist-line—and you can practice this by stretching the arms overhead, then lowering them to your sides, keeping the ribs lifted. The natural desire to slump when you are tired should be overcome, for bad posture is more fatiguing than good posture which becomes automatic when the muscles are trained.

To practise exercises with a partner is a good way to get the "feel" of right movement.

In the exercise pictured here one girl lies on the floor and lifts a leg, keeping the heel stretched and the knee straight. Her partner helps her by pushing the leg up as far as it will comfortably go, seeing meanwhile that both the knee in the air and the knee on the floor are straight. This ensures that the muscles at the back of both legs are stretched. Practise this movement with each leg alternately eight times, and then change parts.

The girl lying down should be careful that the 'whole' of her spine touches the floor and that the back of her neck is stretched, avoiding a poking chin, throughout the exercise. The whole movement must be carried through smoothly, without any jerk.

Finally see that you get plenty of sleep. Sleep is the finest restorer of energy, and nothing can replace its value to health and appearance. Eight hours of sleep each night will build up a fund of vitality which will see you successfully through the day's tasks. Combine this with the advice offered and you will have energy enough and to spare for work or play.

Amongst The Statues Of Bombay

REGAL GRACE MINUS A NOSE!

By "Mavik"

Four people sat below the pedestal of the impressive equestrian statue known as "kalagoda" at Museum East, Bombay. Out of sheer curiosity I asked them whether they knew who the rider of the horse was. None knew nor cared to know.

The statue is that of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (Edward VII) and erected in honour of his visit to India in 1875-76 by Sir Albert Sassoon flourishing businessman.

Regalia And Viceregalia

Bombay has several statues erected to royalty but none is more impressive than this. Victoria Regina in white marble at the junction of Napier Road and Mahatma Gandhi Road is handsome and was raised in 1864 by a Nepal Prince. The statue of the young queen seated on a throne has a dignity all its own. But now the queen's nose has been chipped off, it is said, by some revolutionary in 1942. Vanished now is the beauty, but on a moonlight night, it still has an air of grace.

The grandson and great grandson of Victoria have also had statues erected in their honour. George V has two statues, one raised while he was Prince of Wales and the other when he became King-Emperor. The former stands in the Museum premises and the latter before the Gateway of India.

At the Cooperage stands the other statue raised to Royalty. The statue is of Edward, Prince of Wales (now Duke of Windsor) and was presented to Bombay in 1927, by the Agha Khan. No statue has been raised to George VI and probably never will. It is some consolation.

Of all the Viceroys that ruled India, only one has his statue erected in the City. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy and Governor General (1910-1916) looks solemnly from his pedestal at Apollo Bunder towards the Taj. But few ever take any notice of him.

A statue might have been erected to Lord Willingdon, but Bombay was saved the shame, thanks to Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Gubernatorial Alabastex

Of the Provincial Governors, three share the honour. Their statues stand on either side of Churchgate

Street. They are Sir Richard Temple (1877-1880), Donald Mackay, Xith Lord Reay (1885-1890) and William Mansfield Second Baron Sandhurst (1895-1900). Of these three, two had their names given to important thoroughfares also.

Another Englishman, connected with British Rule in India, has also a statue erected in his honour. Edwin Samuel Montague, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India (1917-1922) sits pensively by the roadside at Churchgate Street. The artist has well sculptured the State Secretary's solemn scowl and

would know them". Even now few know who these men in stone and bronze are. 'Sic transit gloria mundi' goes the Latin tag. And just as well.

Bombay's Pride

But what about those statues raised to our own illustrious great? All Bombayites are familiar with at least two of them; of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak at Chowpatty and Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta in front of the Municipal Corporation. To this day, their birthdays are still celebrated. And indeed it is but fitting for both of them were princes among

alas! no more; the late Rt. Hon. V. V. Srinivasa Sastry, the "silver-tongued orator". People who heard Sastry that day remember him speak of the "era that has passed away." Incidentally Sir Dinshaw's was the last statue erected in Bombay.

The statues of two other noble sons of India need special mention. That of Dadabhai Naoroji (1825-1917), revered and beloved of the country, the Grand Old Man of India and First Indian Member of Parliament, opposite the Oriental Assurance Building at Flora Fountain, and of Jamsheer N. Tata (1839-1904) opposite Victoria Terminus at the beginning of Waudby Road. Of all the statues one likes these best.

The Elusive Fame

There are still many more statues in the City. There is one at the Cooperage to Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee (1831-1893), but how many have heard of him? There are two in the High Court grounds: one to that famous and astute lawyer, Sir Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla (1868-1934) and the other to Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Chief Justice (1899-1908). There are two in the University premises—but strangely enough not to scholars! There are two more at Dhobie Talao and also at Byculla, Bhatia Park and Dadar. But alas! few know of these celebrities whose fame has been attempted to be thus perpetuated.

Amazingly enough, Bombay has no statue raised to Gandhiji even though Karachi has had one erected recently. A road, of course, has been named in his honour. An attempt is being made now to perpetuate the name of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel—but it is understood that this will be done by raising not a statue but a Hall in his name. That seems to be a more useful way of going about things.

But what one would like to know is: Why are statues not erected to those great men like Asoka or Akbar or Chand Bibi the immortal queen or the Rani Laxmi of Jhansi who fought so nobly for freedom and for people? One wishes someone would move in this respect—for is this not one way of bringing about unity between the people?

"The statues of Viceroys and Governors and the lesser fry along the highways of Bombay constitute a perpetual eyesore. With a national Government in power at the centre, would these symbols of slavery be removed from their places? The people would like to know."

screwed-up monocle. Below is written on the pedestal: "He loved the people of India, had firm and full faith in them and strove for their freedom with rare courage and magnanimity". Many believe it is true.

Questions are now being asked: With a National Government in power at the Centre, would these symbols of slavery be removed from their places? The people would like to know.

Some say these statues should be removed and kept in Museums as their continued presence in the byways constitute a perpetual eyesore.

Some others would have them where they are. "Let them stand," they say, "to remind us of the fate that awaits a disunited nation."

A philosopher remarked: "But why worry? Nobody a generation hence

men. On the pedestal of Sir Pherozeshah's statue is engraved: "A great citizen, a great patriot and a great Indian".

Of the other famous Indians, three have statues at Churchgate Street Mahadev Govind Ranade (1842-1901) is described as a "great scholar, judge, citizen, patriot and social reformer." Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866-1915) more simply as "patriot and statesman" and "founder of the Servants of India Society". Of Sir Dinshaw Wacha (1841-1936) it is written that the statue was erected for his "long, selfless and valued services."

Sir Dinshaw's statue is the most impressive of all and commands attention. Standing before the Industrial Assurance Building, in a vast open space, it was unveiled in 1940 by another great Indian leader, now

Between Ourselves

finds when looking down on the sceneries of earth from an aerial position.

Reader I certainly love to read 'stuff' that suits all tastes, younger and 'therefore' elderly. Real veterans, self-styled or dubbed, no matter, can doubtless achieve this with originality but not 'stuff' from Tit-bits or elsewhere labelled "For elders" or "For youngsters." Another pleasant feature conspicuous by its absence in B. C. Weekly is the continuous story!

This is neither a brick-bat nor a bouquet with a stone hidden inside, but just what you want "Between Ourselves", call it what you will.

V. S. ARUNACHALAM.

Bombay.

Were we the party "to drift into irony or euphemism" last week? If so, we stand corrected! Nevertheless we don't agree with Reader Arunachalam that there is no essential difference between "elderly and younger tastes." Had it been so there would not have been the age-old conflict between old and young. Nor would there be any meaning for terms like "progressive" literature. Age is always for the old order. It tends to be static, while youth is nothing if not dynamic. It cries out for new values, for fresh fields and pastures new. It even ventures into "verboten" territory and generally kicks up a shindy wherever it goes. Its taste in literature as in life are radically different from that of its parents.

Age, like conscience, makes cowards of us all. The fire-eating extremist of to-day is the cud-chewing moderate of day after to-morrow. The irony is that he is not himself aware of any departure from his old outlook. He thinks that his tastes are the same as those of youth. But they are not. They have suffered a sea-change.

All this, however, is neither here nor there. Our policy remains to cater to all tastes—from the "baba-lok" to grand-pops! "Something for everybody"

should in fact be the motto for every popular journal like the BCW.—Ed.

Wanted: New Features

I have been a regular reader of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" since 1935, and am glad to say that the value of the material put therein has been steadily growing from year to year. I have, however, a few suggestions to make for your consideration.

Being a Weekly—a first class Weekly—it should, I think, contain a weekly review of the more important financial and economic events. I need hardly tell you the importance of such a review which will help readers to keep themselves in touch with current economic developments. Such a review need not necessarily be long; it should be a précis of the essential economic events during the week to which the issue relates.

I should also like to see in the Weekly a weekly review of political events.

With the addition of the two weekly reviews suggested above, and with the present features of Short Story, Last Page, etc., I think the journal will easily surpass in value any of its contemporaries in other countries.

P. V. KRISHNAN.

Bombay.

We are considering Reader Krishnan's excellent suggestions. The last wish, however,—let us modestly admit it—is rather wishful.—Ed.

Not Very Loose

"I have only two tiny suggestions to make, both of them easy to be carried out:

(1) Please have your Weekly pinned up in the centre in book form, as we used to have before the war. For one thing, it will be much more convenient to handle the paper and for another, the present form of loose sheets somehow seems to symbolise

that characteristic of looseness and impress which is typical of us Indians.

(2) In the title 'Humorous Skit', please omit the word 'Humorous', because, in nine cases out of ten, the skit is not humorous at all, and in the tenth, well, why not leave it to the imagination of the readers?

G. R. MEHTA.

Bombay.

While Reader Mehta's first suggestion is pertinent, we are afraid the generalisation he has drawn therefrom falls into the category of "irony and euphemism" objected to by Reader Arunachalam.

We have dropped the "Humorous" from the "Skit" this week, though we do feel our Skits are humorous all the same—at least nine times out of ten. And in the tenth case, the humour lies—in calling it humorous?—Ed.

Indian Literature

First, please accept my thanks for opening this new Department.

I have to make only one suggestion. I would like our Weekly to throw some light on the modern vernacular literatures of India. For example, I could take Hindi and would like to see in the B. C. W. some such things: (a) "Sketches of modern poets, writers and journalists of Hindi, or (b) something about the present day trends and problems of the Hindi literature or (c) Translation of some brilliant short story one act play and essay of Hindi.

BUDDHA PRAKASH.

Bilaspur.

Quicker done than said: We have already published an article on progressive Urdu literature last week. Reader Prakash is welcome to send his contribution on Hindi literature and other Readers on their own mother-tongues for our consideration. We may say, however, that the response to our invitation for English translation of vernacular stories has been regrettably meagre.—Ed.

All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

Though this Department is still receiving a number of letters every week, they are mostly letters on letters. While this shows a welcome interest on the part of our Readers in this feature, it makes us wonder whether our original intention in opening it has not been mostly fulfilled. We have already collected a bulky "dossier" of Readers' suggestions for which we are grateful.

Here is this week's selection:

Old And New

"Between Ourselves" is likely to become "Among Ourselves" if one of the parties of the "Between" begin to show tendencies to drift into irony or euphemism.

If a veteran calls himself very simple, his veteranhood earns greater number of laurels whereas, if he asserts his being so, his asserted quality is valued as a negative. What a tendency! Gandhiji prays for light and says that he utters a word or does an action only when he sees light. Mr. M. A. Jinnah says that Gandhiji gropes in utter darkness. Of these, Gandhiji's statement is self-assertive and therefore.....Q.E.D.

In your reply to Reader Khan you state "And it is mainly in order to cater to our elderly readers that we sometimes reproduce that type of stories in our Columns." This again rouses positives and negatives of thought! Dear caterer, what are elderly and younger tastes? The world over, the caterers for younger taste are elderly people, some of them with the audacious pretensions to youngerliness inasmuch as they often strive to impress upon the younger minds that elderly taste is remote and unsuited to their youthful, "modern" purposes.

Well, there are many tricks in many trades! But to be frank "Between Ourselves", I wish to make it clear to the kind caterer (you) that the youths' taste is the taste of the elders. In other words the elderly taste consists in getting a fuller view of the youths' activities, their romances, their toil through life, and their gradual ascent towards the same elderliness. The elderly taste is like the taste one

KINGS ARE COLLECTORS

Who would have thought of the humble match-box label, which in normal times is thrown away daily by the hundred thousand, as a powerful means of national propaganda? Yet an examination of the collections of members of the British Match Labels Collectors Society shows that this medium of expression was neglected by none of the Great Powers during the war.

Perhaps the most remarkable war-time match label was that dropped by American planes on the Philippines bearing General MacArthur's famous "I will return" message. Britain also supplied her overrun Allies with matches from the air bearing caricatures of Mussolini or Laval ("the Rat"), or else with encouraging messages. Altogether the Allies dropped 161 million boxes of matches nearly all with labels carrying some form of propaganda.

The Order Of The Lover's Light

But that is only one example of the use of match labels. Ordinarily they are used to advertise the firm that made them or their country of origin, but many thousands are devoted to purely cultural subjects. In America match-label collecting numbers its devotees by tens of thousands, and there is a growing number in Britain. They claim that their hobby surpasses even stamp collecting in interest.

At first they called themselves vulcanists and then labelists, but the

By R. F. Lambert

correct term is now phillumenist (Greek philos—lover, lumen—light). The word was coined by Mrs. Marjorie S. Evans, a leading British collector. Among her 35,000 labels, which date from the early nineteenth century, are specimens from all over the world, including one made for the special use of Frederick VIII.

Biggest British collection belongs to Mr. John Butler, of Baldock, who has about 50,000 labels. But since Sweden alone has issued more than 40,000 during the last 100 years, this is by no means complete.

Royal Devotees

Phillumenism is unusual in its large number of royal devotees. Amongst them are Queen Wilhelmina, King Farouk and ex-King Alfonso of Spain. The first royal phillumenist was King Chulalongkorn of Siam, who amassed 11,000 specimens and appointed a Keeper of the Royal Collection. Mr. A. J. Cruse, in his book "Match Box Labels of the World", describes how when the King visited Britain in 1897 he surprised his hosts by suddenly diving into a Oxford-street gutter for a discarded label.

Many eminent men have had labels designed for their personal use. President Roosevelt always used book matches with a picture of a ship and the initials F.D.R. Queen Wilhelmina had a series showing scenes from her childhood and youth made for her Court friends. The Emperor of Abyssinia ordered a label from Sweden illustrating the Lion of Judah. These royal labels are of course highly prized by collectors.

An English chemist, John Walker, invented the first friction match in 1826, and the first label was produced by a Mr. Contreuve of Stockton-on-Tees a year later, so match-labels are of earlier origin than postage stamps.

About Runaway Matches

Earliest British labels merely describe the contents of the box, but in 1830 appeared a picture of an Englishman and a Scotchman smoking. From then on the labels form a pageant of English history, sometimes of great artistic merit. We see Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, the 1851 Exhibition, the first V.C., and so on right up to the war, when an enterprising firm produced a series showing aircraft silhouettes.

Humour appears in match-labels again and again, particularly in the French and Belgian ones. A picture of Adam and Eve entitled "The First Match" was an early English example, and later appeared a series called "Runaway Matches" showing famous elopements.

Sweden is one of the world's biggest match manufacturers, and she has gone in largely for illustrated nursery rhymes. Flowers, sport and Greek and Norse mythology have also been illustrated. One label shows an old Indian myth of a god who stole the clothes of the ladies of a harem while they were bathing, and we see

him sitting in a tree while the nude ladies implore him to restore their stolen property.

Food For Old Matchanians

Since Sweden has always exported large quantities of matches to Britain, we also see British history almost as well portrayed as in our own labels. Scenes from the South African war and a picture of General Gordon during the epic siege of Khartoum are outstanding examples. The earliest historical scenes show the life of the caveman in a series entitled B.C. 1001.

Often match labels, like stamps, are used to advertise the merits of the country where they were made. Under the leadership of King Farouk, himself a keen phillumenist, Egypt has gone in for this in a big way. The Sphinx, the Pyramids, and scenes from life in ancient Egypt are among the subjects portrayed. But the greatest variety of match

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

- 70 unused 125 C. C. "Royal Enfield" motor cycles in crates, located at Vehicle Depot, Panagarh, at reserve price Rs. 750/- per cycle. Bids for minimum of 5 cycles.
- 27,000 used GMC lorry wheels of various sizes (without tyres), located at MTSD, Nirsra, Nirsachatti, Manbhum, Bihar, at reserve price Rs. 8/- per wheel.
- 6,000 unused Ford lorry wheels of various sizes (without tyres), located at MTSD, Nirsra, Nirsachatti, Manbhum, Bihar, at reserve price Rs. 10/- per wheel.
- 156,000 ft. of unused canvas hose, 1½ in. diameter, located at C.O.D., Cawnpore, at reserve price Rs. 15/8/- per 100 ft. Export allowed.
- 86,000 ft. of unused canvas hose, 4 in. diameter, located at C.O.D., Cawnpore, at reserve price Rs. 25/- per 100 ft. Export allowed.
- 1,500 used celanese parachutes, assorted colours, complete with packs, each parachute 22 ft diameter with 24 gores (each gore a complete piece), located at RAF 306 M.U., Harbanspura, Lahore, at reserve price Rs. 75/- per parachute. Export allowed.
- 7,600 used celanese parachutes of the same description as in 6 above, located at RAF 302 M. U. No. 1 Detachment, Panagarh, at reserve price Rs. 75/- per parachute. Export allowed.
- 26,500 celanese parachutes of the same description as in 6 above, located at RAF 101 A. S. P. Chakeri, Cawnpore, at reserve price Rs. 75/- per parachute. Bids for minimum of 5,000 parachutes Export allowed.
- 788,000 yds. of unused thin webbing, olive green, 13½ in., suitable for haversacks, at reserve price Rs. 25/- per 100 yds. Export allowed.
- 1,606,000 yds. of unused thick webbing, olive green, 2 in., at reserve price Rs. 8/- per 100 yds. Bids for minimum of 500,000 yds. Export allowed.
- 2,040,000 yds. of unused thick webbing, olive green, 1 in., at reserve price Rs. 4/- per 100 yds. Bids for minimum of 500,000 yds. Export allowed.

Items 9, 10 and 11 are located at Br. H. & S. Factory, Cossipore.

- 50 unused hand-operated overhead travelling cranes, 2-ton capacity, 34 ft. span, 16 ft. height, located at Ordnance Factory, Amritsar, at reserve price Rs. 1,000/- per crane. Bids for 1 crane or more. Export allowed.

All quantities quoted are approximate except in items 1 and 12. Bids must be for the whole quantity of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 9.

AC 242



The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi by March 23rd, 1947, will be accepted. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by March 31st, 1947. Public opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on March 24th, 1947. Stores must be removed by April 15th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers superscribed "WS14", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. Permits to view from Regional Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Cawnpore.

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Why Not Be A Phillumenist?

him sitting in a tree while the nude ladies implore him to restore their stolen property.

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labels is undoubtedly to be found in the United States. There are many societies of collectors, perhaps the largest being the Old Matchanians, which numbers Dr. Hu Shieh, former Chinese ambassador to the U.S., as a member.

Boost And Boom

Book matches have almost entirely ousted the ordinary match-box in the United States, and designers make the utmost use of the limited space at their disposal. A Pageant of America series, and another on Birds of Paradise, are outstanding examples of outstanding merit. Another interesting example shows the citation and medal awarded to the President of the Diamond Match Company for eliminating a particularly painful occupational disease among match workers. Yet another rather startling label offers funeral for upwards of 75 dollars.

Matches made by firms to commemorate milestones of progress also add to the historical interest, and in this matter British companies have not lagged behind the Americans in enterprise. Famous British Trains has advertised our railways all over the world, and the label specially designed for the maiden voyage of the Queen Mary is in universal demand.

Phillumenists increase daily. One of the latest adherents is Mr. J. B. Cornwell of Wood Green, who took it up while in the R.A.F. and now has 11,000 labels. Wishing to get some Bulgarian labels he wrote to a student in Sofia, who offered him some in return for chewing gum. This cannot be exported, so Mr. Cornwell asked if he could send anything else instead. By return post came a reply requesting anything that would make original presents for the student's girl friends.

No 'State' Aspirin For Big Money's Headache

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

There are wheels within wheels in the Wavell-made Interim Government of India and may be there are more things than meets the eye beneath Liaquat Ali Khan's budget proposals. Dark things are being said. Some see in it a well-planned move to de-capitalize 'Hindusthan' by driving away big money to the sanctuary of the states. Our Correspondent discusses this aspect of the problem in the present dispatch.

NEW DELHI.

Appropos the budget proposals a special representative of a local paper, recently observed:—

"There was considerable amount of jubilation among the Princes and their Ministers over the Budget proposals and the Prime Minister of an important State remarked:—'I should like to send my congratulations to the Finance Member for presenting a Budget which will drive all capital from British India to the States. We want industries to develop in our territories'."

A very neat performance, is it not? The Financier, Liaquat, after this, should be so terrified that he is sure to drastically modify if not altogether drop his Budget proposals. Another local newspaper has threatened to sack him.

To return to the Dewan story. It is an attempt to show that the Indian Industrialists are a set of selfish, money grabbing individuals. They have no love for their country, and their sole object in life is to make ever increasing profits even at their country's cost. If someone were to ask them where they would prefer to go after death, heaven or the other place, they would promptly say "Wherever we can get 12 per cent or more profits." And because the Interim Government now proposes to tax their profits, sometimes earned out of the misery of their own countrymen, they would go over to Indian States, where the level of taxation is much lower than that in British India.

BUT ARE THEY SO BAD?

But are the Indian Industrialists so bad, as the correspondent referred to above, by implication, has made them appear? They have, so far, stood shoulder to shoulder by the National Leader and behind the National movements. In Ahmedabad in 1942 for instance, they kept their mills closed for three months, notwithstanding the wrath and fury of Lord Linlithgow's Government. They have unstintingly subscribed to the Political Parties' funds. Many of them wear khaddar, although they manufacture cloth. Sardar Patel's word is a law unto

many of them. They flock to Mahatma Gandhi's Camp, particularly at prayer meetings. They passed Resolutions for the release of National Leaders when the latter were in jail. They voluntarily offered whole-hearted co-operation with Nehru's Government. They have placed India on the Industrial map of the world. With this record, do they deserve to be dubbed as mere money making machines?

The Dewan story, however, raises two questions namely whether there has been, so far, any migration of British Indian capital to Indian States and secondly, whether the Government of India have adequate powers to protect British Indian industries against the unhealthy competition from the Indian States manufacturers.

It is made out that the taxation proposed are so crushing that they would drive out all capital from British India to Indian States. By implication, the existing rates of taxation should not give any excuse for the migration of capital to the Indian States. But the fact is, that even at present, a number of Industrialists have established their industries in Indian States, primarily to evade Indian Income Tax. just as

say, "Long live Liaquat". The Industrialists will not however suffer in any case. If Liaquat proves adamant, they will migrate to Indian States to reap fabulous profits promised to them by the Dewan's story.

IS IT TAX THE LEVELLER?

A side issue raised is whether the development of Indian States is so bad that it should be regarded a menace to frighten away the Government of the day. It should not be a menace at any rate for the Protagonists of the undivided India.

If India is one, it is necessary to plan out development in which undeveloped or under-developed parts of the country were given a handicap. It was this principle, which actuated the former Government of India to undertake Central Planning. It was this principle which prompted Liaquat to advocate Regional planning. It was this principle again, which prompted the former Finance Member, Rowlands to depute Mr. B. K. Nehru to study the Australian Federal system of Grants-in-Aid. The Australian system allots grants, not on the basis of population of an area but on the basis of its needs.

Under the scheme now under examination here, a Province, like Orissa,

Our Delhi Letter

In the first place, the Government of India have powers under which they can prevent raising of money in British India under the control of capital issue. Secondly, the Government have power to prevent the transfer of machinery and plant from one place to another. In the third place, the Government, according to reports, have issued a directive to Indian States to raise their taxation to the level of British India within five years. The rise in the taxation in Indian States will be by fifty per cent within two years, seventy-five per cent within three years and equal to that in British India at the end of the next five years.

But let us assume that the Government of India had no power, as at present, to control capital issue and the States were adamant against raising their level of taxation. The Government of India still have an all powerful weapon. They can levy high customs duty on all goods manufactured in Indian States. I will cite an example. The State of Kathiawar development their seaports and began importing goods at little or low rates of duty. The prosperity of the Port of Bombay at one stage was seriously threatened. What did the Government of India do? It established the Viramgam Cordon. The State firstly screamed, then cajoled an ultimately joined a Customs Union, equalising their import duties with those in British India.

Viramgam Cordons can also be established elsewhere.

PRE-PLANNED PLAN

So much for the Dewan's story. The Taxation proposals, I may add, are designed to implement the Statement of Industrial Policy, drafted by a one time Planning Member, Sir Ardshir Dalal, approved by the Executive Council which included a British Industrialist, Sir Edward Benham and an Indian Industrialist, Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava and published in India on April 21, 1945. The statement, 'inter-alia,' contained the following significant clauses:—

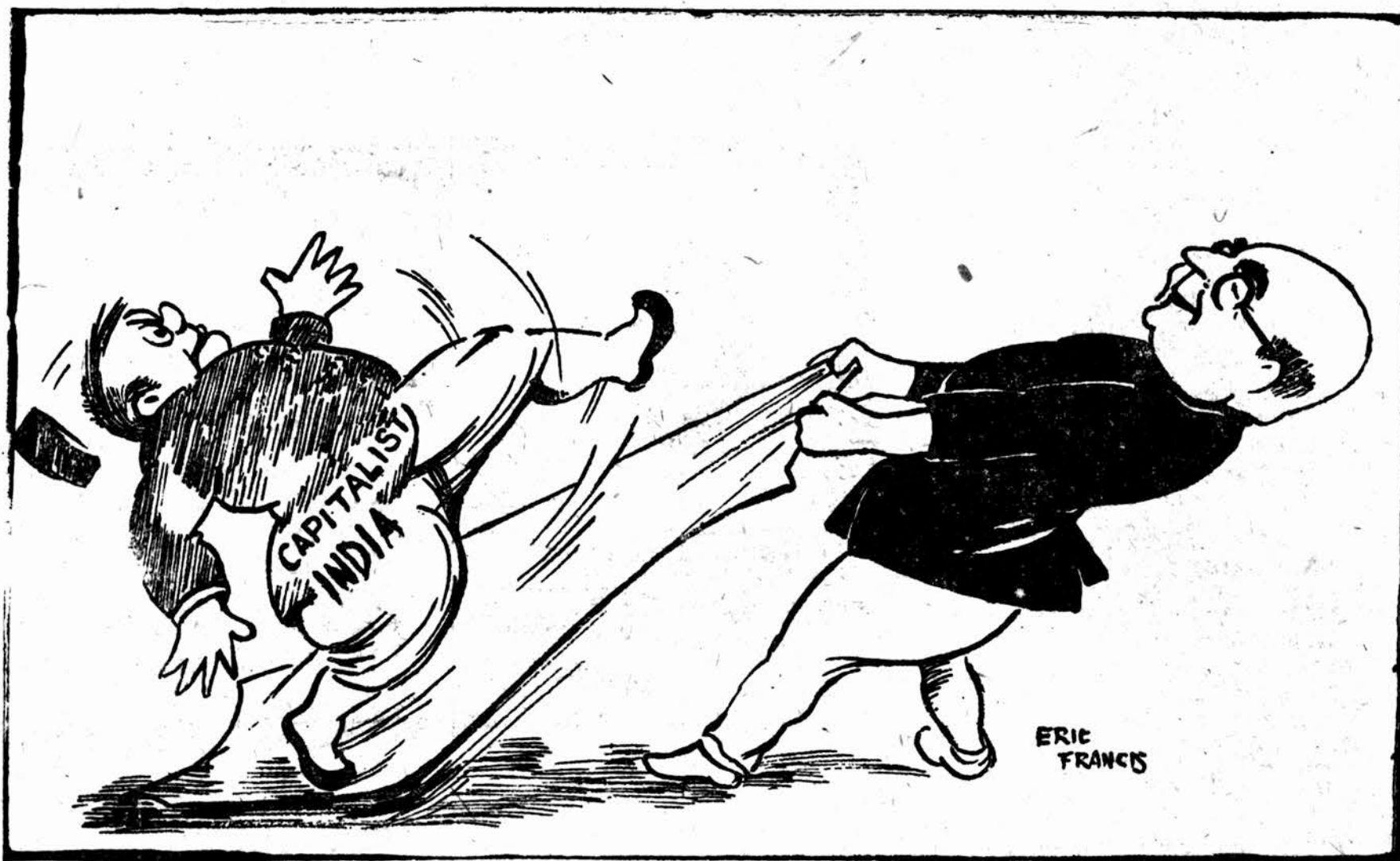
The Government propose that apart from licensing, control should be undertaken to 'inter alia' achieve the following objects:—

(1) To secure balanced investment in Industry, Agriculture and social services.

(2) To prevent excessive profits to private capital.

(3) To ensure that unhealthy concentration of assets in the hands of a few persons or of a special community be avoided.

The Budget proposals do nothing more than to prevent excessive profits



LIAQUAT: COME ON BROTHER, YOU'VE SAT ON THAT SHEET LONG ENOUGH.

some retired Government servants have migrated to Indian States, as Dewans, for higher emoluments. In fact, nationalism departs, when profit motives enter. Then again, on the analogy of the Dewan's story, there should be greater jubilation amongst the Indian Editors and their New Delhi correspondents.

The Indian Industrialists and businessmen, who are in Delhi for the Federation's annual meetings, should have been captivated by the manner in which their case is being presented in certain sections of the Press. It is presumed that more and more industrialists will enter the market to purchase the remaining newspapers. A regular scramble is envisaged in which both the Editors and their New Delhi correspondents stand to gain economically, socially, politically and financially. From evil cometh good. The undeveloped Indian States will get the necessary finances and talent to industrialise themselves. The poorly paid journalists may also get four figure salaries. Looking from this angle one could

will be allotted larger grants which in the last analysis will be financed by the rich Provinces of Bombay, Madras and the United Provinces. A unit can be assisted to develop itself either by a subvention or by a lower level of taxation. On the model of Orissa, there may be many an Indian State which will be prepared to raise its level of taxation to that of British India, provided the Centre were to give it a subvention.

In the last analysis, it is the cost of production which governs the rate of development. The cost of production of Indian goods is higher than that of British Goods, hence the Indian demand for high tariff walls. Indian States demand similar protection by lower level of taxation and lower labour costs. In any case, the protagonists of the fundamental unity of India could not advocate discrimination against component parts of India. This is however a digression.

BOOM IN CORDON SANITARIES

Appropos, Centre powers to meet the unhealthy competition from the Indian States. I may state that the Government of India is not so helpless as it is made out to be.

and unhealthy concentration of assets in the hands of a few persons.

BETWEEN CUP AND LIP

Taxation proposals, however, are mere proposals. They are subject matter of three bills, two of which are put down for Select Committees—Lobbies envisage several changes in those proposals. The changes proposed, will provide safeguards for the orderly development of Industries. The Industrialists, it is claimed, had asked for the jolt which the proposals have given them. Professions of public service and black marketing and profiteering do not go together. It is time that the Industrialists and businessmen behaved better towards the public which they profess to serve.

Pandit Nehru's speech at their Federation should be regarded a warning to them. Nehru said that National problems could not be decided in isolation and the popular Government must obey the people's will. This was greeted with loud cheers by the Federationists. Cheers were promptly turned into subdued laughter when Nehru added a poser: what was the people's will?

It was evident that Nehru did not regard the Federationists as the sole exponents of the People's will.



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Employments seekers in all categories should immediately apply stating qualifications for free terms and consultation. Employment Bureau, (G.I.S.) Sargodha, N.W.R. (5159B)

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MEDICAL ADLETS

Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani Degrees by post. Prospectus free. Registrar, H. University, Sialkot. (4853)

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Get Medical Diplomas at home: Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic, Unani. Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College, Barnala, Patiala. (5158)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of M/S. Darjeeling Terai Tea Corporation Ltd. of 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, having a garden with total grant (Govt. lease) of 1075 acres of which 373 acres are under tea cultivation. Annual income and expenditure from Tea of the garden expected Rs. 150,000/- and Rs. 75,000/- respectively, leaving thereby expected annual profit Rs. 75,000/-. For full particulars please write to the Head Office of the Company (2144)

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of M/S. Assam Tea Co. Ltd., bought of M/S. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., in a running condition with a granted area of 2444.80 acres including valuable Forests, Tools, Plant & Machinery. Shares worth Rs. 4,78,950/- have already been subscribed out of issued Capital Rs. 5,00,000/-. Authorised Capital of the Company Rs. 8,00,000/- & expected crop of the year 3500 Mds. For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. (2143)

Wanted agents and stockists for Embossers, Stitchings and plates. Azad Company, Allgarh (1856)

AERATED WATER.

For sale, Hayward Taylor Burmah type Aerated Water manufacturing plant complete with Gas Generator, 6 Head Rotary Filler, Crowner, Bottle Washing Plant, Storage Tank, 3 H.P. Motor D.C., Producing Capacity approx. 1200 Dow unit day. 1st offer Rs. 20,000 w.t., 25 per cent advance. New India Motors Ltd., Conn. Circus, New Delhi, India. 22007

PUBLIC NOTICES

BENGAL ASSAM RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE.

GENERAL MANAGER, B.A. Railway, Calcutta invites Tenders for the supply of (1) 300 tons of Padouk Squares (Andaman or Burma) (2) 300 tons of Shishum Squares, (3) 150 tons of Bonsum Squares and (4) 200 tons of Indian Teak Squares of sizes.

Necessary Tender documents can be had from the Stores' "Information Bureau" at No. 3, Koilaghat Street, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 3/- per set which is not refundable.

Tenders will be opened at 11 A.M. (Bengal Time) on 20th March, 1947.

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"VITALITY SUPREME" by Gambers - a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent FREE on request. This must-be-studied course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day. **BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY, 1.**

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Ranikhet, U.P. 6000. Beautiful Views of eternal Himalayan range. **NORTON'S HOTEL** provides comfortable accommodation. English & Indian dishes. Phone & Taxi in the premises. Apply The Manager. (5116)

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Learn Indian Dancing at your residence by pictorial-lessons. Latest prospectus free. Art-Culture Centre, 40Q, Lachman-singh Raviroad, Lahore. 5111

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Luces' English Eau-de-cologne, Perfumes, Lavender, attractive individual packings. Stockists appointed where not represented write Post Box 2362, Calcutta-1. (2436)

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Wanted to purchase one Spinning Plant of 5/10,000 spindles and approximately 200 looms and also one unit with 50 looms complete with preparatories. Offers to: Box No. 2431 "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Rupees Twenty-five thousand's insurance Policy for an investment of Rupees five hundred. For Natural Death Rupees Twenty-five thousand. Accidental Death Rupees Fifty thousand. Loans will be given for Sickness, Education, Marriages, Business, for Buying or Building house. Wanted Ladies and Gentlemen everywhere to work in spare time. Daily income Rupees Hundred! Before insuring of every kind in any Company of the world, please obtain expert advice from us. Apply immediately Bhogilal Hiralal Shah and Company, Post Box Number-713, Bombay, 1. Telegraphic Address: "Bhogilalco", Bombay. (5006)

Ask for our Stationery Price-list. Paul & Company, Manufacturing Stationers, Railway Road, Lahore. (5112)

Carpet and Rug Weavers Co., Mirzapur, U.P. Finest designs Rs. 17/- yard, embossed 20/- 5103

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale—Pencils black lead, samples and prices from Hindustan Pencils Limited. 428, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (5047)

Start earning Rs. 80/- in cotton capital Rs. 25/- only success guaranteed p.c. losses refunded. Remit Rs. 10/- for the scheme Joshi Fulgalliwalla, Ahmad Building, Golpitha, Bombay. (5072)

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U. N. Palestine Committee Formation May Be Delayed

U. S. Unable To Decide Best Procedure

LAKE SUCCESS, (New York), March 8, (Reuter): Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British representative on the Security Council is referring the whole of the Palestine problem to the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, it was learned yesterday and a decision on the appointment of a United Nations Committee is not expected for a few days.

A United States Spokesman said that the United States Government was unable to reach a final conclusion on the best procedure for dealing with the Palestine problem in the United Nations in the absence of a concrete formulation of the problem by the British Government.

The spokesman said that the United States Government had been approached by M. Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the question of appointing a fact-finding committee to prepare the case for the next General Assembly.

The United States considered the problem from the procedural angle, but until the British Government gave a clearer indication of how it viewed the Palestine problem in relation to the United Nations, the State Department was unable to agree at this stage to the formation of the proposed committee.

Sir Alexander is conferring with M. Trygve Lie on the matter

ECONOMIC STRANGULATION

NEW YORK, March 8, (Reuter): Rabbi Abaahillel Silver, Chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, has telegraphed to Mr. Dean Acheson, United States Secretary of State, urging that the United States should protest against martial law on Palestine.

Rabbi Silver's message said, "the imposition of Martial Law on the

Jewish communities in Palestine has been represented by the British Government as designed to combat violence. However, it becomes more apparent daily that in actual practice this move is part of a carefully conceived plan calculated to bring about economic strangulation of the Palestine Jewry."

TELEGRAMS FOR PALESTINE NOT ACCEPTED FOR AREAS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

CALCUTTA, March 8, (API): All postal, telegraph and telephone services for the public have been totally suspended until further notice in the area under martial law in Palestine at Tel Aviv, Petann, Tiqv, Ramatgan, Givatrain and Meashearin areas says an Indian Posts and Telegraph Department notification.

No telegrams are accepted for delivery in those areas. In the case of telegrams already accepted for the martial law areas but not disposed of, the senders will be notified that service has been suspended and that telegrams are subject to indefinite delay

GUNMEN OPEN FIRE ON POLICE STATION.

JERUSALEM, March 7, (Reuter): Unknown gunmen opened fire on Rishon Le Zion Police Station near Tel Aviv shortly after 5 p.m. Simultaneously a military jeep, 300 yards from the police station, was also attacked by automatic fire. There were no casualties.

America's Proposal For Administration Of Jap Islands

Britain Doubts Legality; Prepared Not To Oppose If Majority Supports It

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, March 8, (Reuter): During the resumption of the debate last night on the United States proposal to put the former Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific under United States trusteeship Sir Alexander Cadogan told the United Nations Security Council that Britain doubts the legality of the United States request before the conclusion of the peace treaty with Japan. He added that Britain would not oppose the move if the majority support it.

Sir Alexander Cadogan said: "The mandatory power is de jure in Japan and this situation cannot, strictly speaking, be changed except by the final peace treaty. On a strictly legal basis my government doubts the propriety of the Security Council considering a draft trusteeship agreement for these islands, pending the final disposal of the islands under the peace treaty."

Mr. Paul Hasluck for Australia supported United States administration of the islands and said that his Government wanted the final decision on United States trusteeship to be confirmed by the Pacific Peace Conference.

He proposed the establishment of a Security Council Committee to examine the United States trusteeship agreement in detail and suggested that interested countries such as New Zealand and India should be included in the committee.

Dr. Quota-Chi for China said that the Chinese Government believed the Security Council could approve the trusteeship agreement without waiting for the peace treaty and M. Alexander Parodi for France expressed a similar view

Senator Warren Austin for the United States declared that the United States was prepared to accept the two Soviet amendments dealing with the question of making the islands an "integral part" of the United States and the question of the eventual independence of these territories. But he added that the United States would not accept the third Soviet amendment, giving the Security Council power to alter or terminate the trusteeship agreement.

Mr. Warren Austin strongly opposed the Australian proposal for a security Council Commission to examine the United States trusteeship agreement and said that it was not required. He added: "My position today is very embarrassing. My Government had not come here to ask for favours."

Australia withdrew her resolution subsequently, but asked for the postponement of the Security Coun-

INDIA'S DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN EUROPE

Krishna Menon Busy Contacting State Chiefs

LONDON, March 7 (UPA): Pandit Nehru's personal representative, V. K. Krishna Menon, returned to London last night after visiting Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

Menon was received by both the Swiss and Czechoslovakian Presidents and Foreign Ministers and was accorded a cordial welcome in the capitals of both countries where he was impressed by the keen interest shown in Indian literature and culture.

It was understood that both countries were "jubilant" over the prospect of close diplomatic relations with India, and both looked forward to the expansion of trade relationships.

Menon is scheduled to depart from London for Rome by air on Sunday.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT LEAGUE

AHMEDNAGAR, March 7 (API): The annual elections for the Ahmednagar District Muslim League were held today when Mr. Asgarali Voharali was elected president and Mr. Sayad Akbar as Secretary. A Working Committee of 15 members was also elected.

Now at Two Theatres!

WADIA'S Musical Fantasy



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Director: HOMI WADIA

3rd WEEK at

NEW WEST END

3-30, 6-30 and 9-30

Sunday Matinee 1 p.m.

Ad. Bkg. 10 to 12 and 4 to 6

PLAZA

B. B. Dadar

4, 7 and 10. Sat. Sun.

Mat. 1 p.m.

Congress Recommends Division Of Punjab

Only Way Out Of Present Tragic Situation

Demand For Dominion Cabinet Status For Interim Govt.

Invitation To League For Co-operation In Effecting Peaceful Transfer Of Power

NEW DELHI, March 8. The Congress Working Committee tonight invited the Muslim League to nominate representatives to meet Congress representatives in order to consider the situation that has arisen from the impending transfer of power and to devise means to meet that situation.

VICEROY AS CONSTITUTIONAL HEAD

The Committee declared that the transfer of power, in order to be smooth, should be preceded by the recognition in practice of the Interim Government as a Dominion Government with effective control over the Services and Administration, and the Viceroy and Governor-General functioning as the constitutional head of the Government.

"The Central Government must necessarily function as a Cabinet with full authority and responsibility," the Committee added.

PLEA FOR DIVISION OF THE PUNJAB

THE COMMITTEE ASSERTED THAT IN VIEW OF THE TRAGIC EVENTS IN THE PUNJAB, IT IS NECESSARY TO FIND A WAY OUT WHICH INVOLVES THE LEAST AMOUNT OF COMPULSION.

"THIS", THE COMMITTEE SAID, "WOULD NECESSITATE A DIVISION OF THE PUNJAB INTO TWO PROVINCES, SO THAT THE PREDOMINANTLY MUSLIM PART MAY BE SEPARATED FROM THE PREDOMINANTLY NON-MUSLIM PART." THE COMMITTEE APPEALED FOR CESSATION OF THE TRAGIC SITUATION IN THE PROVINCE.

These points were made in three resolutions issued tonight.

The Committee concluded its session this evening after adopting five resolutions on the political situation and on Congress organisational matters.

ATTLEE'S DECLARATION WELCOME

The Congress Working Committee in their resolution on Prime Minister Attlee's declaration of Feb. 20, 1947, says:—

The Working Committee welcome the declaration made on behalf of the British Government, of their definite intention to transfer power finally by a date not later than June 1948 and to take steps to that end in advance.

The transfer of power, in order to be smooth, should be preceded by the recognition in practice of the Interim Government as a Dominion Government with effective control over the Services and Administration and the Viceroy and Governor-General functioning as the Constitutional Head of the Government.

The Central Government must necessarily function as a Cabinet with full authority and responsibility. Any other arrangements is incompatible with good government and is peculiarly dangerous during a transitional period full of political and economic crises.

ON WITH CONSTITUTION MAKING

The Congress has already expressed its acceptance of the British Cabinet Mission's scheme of May 16, 1946 and has further accepted the interpretations put upon it by the British Cabinet on December 6, 1946.

In accordance therewith the Constituent Assembly has been functioning and has appointed various committees to carry on its work.

It has become all the more essential now to expedite this work so that the constitution for an Indian Union and its constituent units should be finally prepared to given effect to, well within the stated period to facilitate the final transfer of power.

The Working Committee welcome the decision of a number of States to join the Constituent Assembly and trust that all the States and their peoples will be effectively represented in this task of making a constitution for an Indian Union.

The Committee invite afresh the representatives of the Muslim League to meet the Congress Working Committee in New Delhi on Thursday.

(Continued on Page 16.)



Congress leaders snapped after Working Committee meeting in Delhi on Thursday.

Amritsar Situation Well In Hand

Sikhs Handover 43 Muslim Women To Macdonald On His Visiting Golden Temple

Lahore Quiet: 50 Injured In Frontier Mail Hold-Up

LAHORE, March 8 (API): The night passed off without any incident in Lahore. The 'Associated Press of India' correspondent who toured the city in the early hours of the morning found the city quiet.

There was a false call for the fire brigade from a part of the city at 2-45 a.m. The fire-brigade promptly responded to the call but there was no fire anywhere.

50 INJURED IN TRAIN HOLD-UP
Details available of yesterday's hold-up of the Down Frontier Mail show that the train was stopped by a mob of armed villagers, about 800 strong, at the Taxila railway station. They pushed out passengers of one commu-

nity and attacked them with hatchets and lathis resulting in injuries to about 50 persons.

SADAR BAZAR NORMAL
The situation in Sadar Bazar in the Cantonment Area has returned to normal and all shops are open to-day. The President of the Muslim League, Sheikh Rafiuddin provided his truck yesterday to convey the body of a Hindu to the cremation ground. He undertook to help the Hindu residents of the area in all possible manner. The Hindus are also reported to have assured the Muslims to help them.

RAILWAY BOOKING
There is no restriction for the booking of tickets for the book-
(Continued on Page 10.)

MAHATMA TO FAST UNTO DEATH?

If Fratricidal War Does Not Cease He Will Pray For Call From On High?

NEW DELHI, March 8 (U.P.I.) The United Press of India understands that Mahatma Gandhi contemplate to undertake a fast unto death if he does not find a change of heart among the Hindus of Bihar.

A positive hint to this effect is reported to have been conveyed to a member of the Congress Working Committee which is in session in New Delhi. It is gathered that member of the Congress High Command have been told by a source that was confided in by Gandhiji, that Mahatma Gandhi continued to feel very distressed over the recent happenings in Noakhali, Tipperah and Bihar and that if he found no change of heart among the Hindus of Bihar and that what was reported to him about the Bihar riots was not true but grossly underestimated, then he might decide to go on a fast unto death, which it would be recalled, he was

bent upon doing shortly after the Bihar riots took place.

"If India chooses to drift towards the path of violence and if Hindus and Muslims want to fight among themselves and cut each other's throats at time when India is on the threshold of freedom, then I do not want to be a party to live to see that chaotic India. I would pray to God to take me away from this world." This English version of Gandhiji's oft-repeated observation in Hindustani to many persons who contacted him during the last fortnight or so is regarded as a pointer in this connection.

Another reply of Gandhiji to a query put to him on the eve of his departure for Bihar from Chandpur is considered very significant. Gandhiji replying to a query as to whether he would be returning to Noakhali from Bihar said if he was alive he would again go to Noakhali to finish his 'Do or Die' Mission.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's hurried departure for Patna yesterday night following Dr. Rajendra Prasad's arrival from Patna in the day is regarded as closely related to this absolutely unexpected development. It is understood that in the opinion of the Congress High Command, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan seemed to be the fittest man to have some chance of persuading Gandhiji to desist from this grim resolve.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY.	
NEW YORK, March 8.	
Previous Closing	33.75
Today's Opening	33.61
Difference	-14
Today's Closing	34.18
Difference	plus 43

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, March 8.	
New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—	
Anaconda Copper Mining dol.	39-5/8.
General Motors dol.	59-3/8.
United States Steel Common dol.	72-1/4.
United States Steel Preference.	unquoted.—(Reuters).

Latest Bazar Quotations

BOMBAY, March 8, 9 p.m.	
Rs. as.	
Cotton May	445 1
Silver Chamber Vaishakh.	155 8
Silver Bullion	164 8
Silver Fagan	164 0
Silver Bullion Vaishakh.	153 4
Gold Bullion	106 4
Gold Fagan	104 0
Gold Vaishakh	100 7

AMRITSAR SITUATION WELL IN HAND

(Continued from 9)
ing of passengers all over the North-Western Railway. It is authoritatively stated to-day. There has, however, been curtailment in the number of passenger train services.

25 PASSENGER TRAINS CANCELLED

About 25 more passenger trains have been cancelled by the railway authorities in the Lahore Division bringing the total number of trains cancelled during the present disturbances to about 50.

WARNING TO POSTAL EMPLOYEES
The Postmaster-General Punjab and N.W.F.P. Circle has warned the Postal employees that if they do not return to duty immediately they will be liable to be suspended from service.

The Postmaster-General says: "Motor buses with police escorts have been arranged and will be available at certain points in Lahore to pick up Postal employees and bring them to work. The same buses will carry the employees back to their homes. All Post, Telegraph and Telephone clerks, postmen, packers, peons, etc., should, therefore, return to duty immediately, otherwise they would be liable to be suspended from service."

YOUTH CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS FOR AMRITSAR

A batch of 50 volunteers of the Punjab Youth Congress are leaving for Amritsar to-day to help people in the riot affected areas.

The Congress had opened seven relief centres in the city to render help to the riot victims.

The volunteers rescued a number of families and sent them to places of safety during the disturbances and helped the people to form Peace Committees.

BRITISH TROOPS ON PATROL DUTY

AMRITSAR, March 8 (A.P.I.): The situation is well in hand. British troops have been placed on patrol duty.

In some places in the City some shops are still burning. In the factory area a number of factories have been gutted. A rice mill is reported to have been burnt in the Chatiwind Bazar.

Mr. A. A. Macdonald, Home Secretary, Sir J. M. T. Bennett, Inspector-General of Police, Mr. G. T. Hamiltan Harding, Deputy Inspector-General of Police and Mr. Farmer, Assistant Inspector-General, have been patrolling the city bazars some of which are gutted and are full of debris.

CURFEW IN CIVIL LINES AREA

Twenty-five persons have been arrested with looted property.

Curfew has been imposed in the Civil Lines Area from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. Arrangements are being made for distribution of food supplies through officially opened depots.

BR. TROOPS OPEN FIRE

No incident of any kind is reported to-day upto 7-30 p.m. British troops and other police officers who are patrolling the city, however, opened fire on a few people for defiance of curfew.

100 KILLED: 150 INJURED SO FAR

The total number of casualties during the disturbances is over 100 killed and 150 persons admitted to civil hospital. Some people are reported to have been burnt to death in the fire.

CURFEW TO BE RELAXED

Curfew will be relaxed for four hours to-morrow (Sunday) from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. to facilitate people in obtaining their rations. Its lifting and reimposition will be announced by sirens and hooters as is done in the case of air raids.

Major-General Ruze, Commander Lahore Area, visited Amritsar yesterday. Brigadier Cazenove is in charge of the British troops.

The Executive Officer of the Local Municipality has ordered the resumption of essential services for conservancy arrangements and the repair of electric wires.

In view of the delicate situation, the Sikhs have abandoned their procession to celebrate Holi festival. They are organising relief work as also the other communities.

Master Tara Singh has postponed the die of the Panthic Conference convened for March 10.

43 MUSLIM WOMEN HANDED OVER

Forty-three Muslim women were handed over to Mr. A. A. Macdonald, Home Secretary to the Punjab Government, when he visited the Golden Temple yesterday. The Khalsa College with 700 students including Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs is perfectly quiet.

MOBS DEFY CURFEW IN RAWALPINDI

RAWALPINDI, March 8, (A. P. I.): Mob drawn from rural areas attacked last night during curfew hours some

LATEST FROM LAHORE

LAHORE, March 9, (A. P. I.): "There is nothing to report and everything is quiet at the moment, said an official to the A. P. I., just after 1 a.m., on Sunday morning.

Noisy slogans were reported from different localities of the city and civil area before 10 p.m. last night. This created a sort of panic among the public, but it all subsided without much delay. There was a false call at 9 p.m. last night, at the headquarters of the firebrigade station.

Two persons with bullet wounds were admitted into the Sir Ganga Ram Hospital about 10 p.m. tonight. They are reported to have been fired at by a police guard on patrol duty for defiance of curfew.

The District Magistrate, Lahore, has promulgated an order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. Directing that between the hours 8 p.m. and 7 a.m. from today no person shall enter or remain in any street or other public place of British Infantry Bazar area within the limits of Lahore Cantonment for a period of eight days.

mohallas predominantly inhabited by one community. The raiders were driven away by the residents of the mohallas after a pitched battle.

The raiders are still reported to be in the outskirts of Rawalpindi.

Military has been posted at strategic points.

About half a dozen cases of arson are reported to have been committed in Rawalpindi during curfew hours. After curfew hours this morning stray assaults have been reported from different parts of the city.

The total number of casualties in two days, disturbances according to official estimates, are 50 killed and about 200 injured.

No train left Rawalpindi station last night in any direction.

Fire was seen raging in few neighbouring villages of Rawalpindi where the communal trouble is reported to have spread. The number of casualties is not known.

TROUBLE SPREADS TO MURREE
The communal trouble has spread to Murree. Most of the bungalows are reported to have been completely gutted.

Residential quarters in Jhikkagali, Kashmir Point and Lower Topa are reported to have been destroyed. A number of casualties have been reported.

TRAINS CANCELLED

Apprehending trouble local trains running between Abbottabad and Rawalpindi were stopped by the railway authorities at Campbellpur yesterday.

Up Frontier Mail heading towards Peshawar stopped at Rawalpindi last night and did not complete its journey up to Peshawar.

The train was detained near Chaklala by an armed mob numbering three to four hundred. They pushed passengers belonging to one community some of whom escaped by hiding.

LEAGUERS PICKET COURTS IN FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, March 6 (A.P.I.): The Frontier Government has issued the following Press Communiqué today:—"Muslim League volunteers came to picket courts in Abbottabad, Mardan, Kohat, Hangu, and Peshawar yesterday. The police cleared the court precincts and at each place a number of arrests were made. Majority of those detained were later released.

In Dera Ismail Khan usual procession was taken out in the afternoon. Forty-two persons were sent to jail.

SEC. 144 IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 7 (A.P.I.): In view of the communal disturbances in the Punjab the District Magistrate Delhi has today issued an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting the carrying of fire arms, lathis and weapons in any public street or place within the urban area of Delhi for a period of one month.

SIKH LEADERS' PLEA FOR REPRESENTATIVE GOVT.

An Appeal to Punjab to put an end to the present carnage and work in harmony has been issued by Baba Kharak Singh, President of the Central Akali Dal.

He says: "While being a staunch advocate of Akhand Hindustan and complete independence of India. I do not like the idea of civil war leading to murder, arson and looting. It does good to no one. It only helps the enemies of India. I, therefore, strongly appeal to all my countrymen

Live Up To Traditions Of Land Of Ramayana

Mahatma's Appeal To Biharis To Release Muslim Women Confined In Hindu Homes

PATNA, March 7 (A.P.I.): Mr Bhagwat Prasad, President, Shahabad Harijan Sevak Sangh, met Mahatma Gandhi this evening at Dr. Syed Mahmud's place. Mr. Prasad requested Mahatma Gandhi to perform the opening ceremony of the new quarters of the Arrah Harijan Colony.

Mahatma Gandhi, it is learnt, has agreed to perform the opening ceremony if he happened to visit Arrah in connection with his mission in Bihar.

Mr. Alam Khan, leader of the Red Shirt volunteers who has been left here in charge of relief work, when he met Mahatma Gandhi yesterday, is reported to have informed Mahatma Gandhi of the communal situation in the Province and also that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan had been deeply moved from what he saw in some of the affected villages.

Mr. Alam Khan also made representations to Mahatma Gandhi that he and some others were held up at the gate by volunteers who demanded passes before permitting them entry and Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have told the volunteers working in his camp not to deny Muslims a chance of meeting him as he had come to Bihar to listen to their grievances.

Mahatma Gandhi himself attempted this evening for a little while to teach his audience the art of marking time through clapping before making his post-prayer speech as they had failed to do it correctly when the Ram-Dhun was being sung. Today's attendance at the prayer meeting was thinner than other days due to Holi.

Following is the authorised version of this evening's post-prayer speech of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi began his address this evening by saying that just before starting for the prayer ground he had taken a brief rest. The whole of his walking hours during the day had been spent in listening to the reports and the accounts brought in by many Muslim and Hindu friends. None of them had been able to assure him that things had completely settled down. This had fatigued him mentally and hence he needed rest.

He had said last evening that all Muslim women who are alleged even now to be confined in Hindu homes should be returned. It would indeed be a brave thing if the miscreants came forward and openly confessed their sins and were prepared to bear all punishment justly meted out to them. But if such courage was lacking, they could at least restore the girls to him without any fear of harm coming to them. There was however one thing more he would like them to do. It had been reported that about a crore of Rupees worth of property had been looted or destroyed. It did not matter what the exact figure was. For, if a man was deprived of a couple of Rupees when only he had that amount, it meant that he had lost his all. It became then the duty of every Hindu

to see that the looted property was returned and losses compensated wherever they had occurred in the province. If the men concerned were no longer living, the restored property or the compensation should at least reach the surviving relatives.

This much he could surely expect from Biharis who lived in the land of the Ramayana and who tried to set their lives in accordance with the teachings of that noble book.

GANDHIJI'S BACKING FOR PRAKASAM

"Madras Govt.'s Textile Policy Can Never Be Revoked"

MADRAS, March 6 (A.P.I.) The textile policy of the Madras Government had been shaped in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi with the sole object of improving village economy and promoting the welfare of the villagers and as such no Congress Government could reverse the policy, declared Mr. T. Prakasam, Prime Minister, winding up the Budget discussion in the Madras Assembly today.

Mr. Prakasam said: "We are today on the Treasury Benches. Tomorrow we might be out of them. But the textile policy can never be revoked and it is bound to be adopted by future Governments, as there is no other practical way of helping the poor masses."

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S UNHELPFUL ATTITUDE

The Premier regretted the "unhelpful attitude of the Government of India, who, he said were forcing the spindles on them, instead of helping them to implement their textile policy. "The option of accepting or rejecting the spindles should have been left to us," he asserted. "This is a matter where the Central Government should give freedom of choice to the Provincial authorities." The Premier added that at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi, the legal opinion of the Madras Advocate-General had been forwarded to the Central authorities. He hoped that before long he would be in a position to implement their policy and go ahead with their Khadi scheme.

BIHAR P. C. C. TO MEET GANDHIJI

PATNA, March 8, (U.P.I.): The Bihar Provincial Congress Committee will meet in Mahatma Gandhi's camp to-morrow when Gandhiji will address the members of the Working Committee of the P.C.C. Presidents of all the District Congress Committees have also been invited to attend the meeting.

The Bihar Peace Committee will also meet in Gandhiji's camp on March 10. Mahatma Gandhi will address the members of the Committee. This Evening

GANDHIJI KEEPING WELL

PATNA, March 7, (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi was examined this evening by Dr. T. N. Banerjee and Dr. Raghunath Saran and is now stated to be keeping well.

He was examined yesterday for slight increase of blood pressure.

to put an end to such a state of affairs immediately.

"Punjab needs a truly representative Government composed of all sections of the Punjabis. Speaking for the Sikhs I can assure all concerned that the Khalsa is friend of, all and foe of none."

Observe Hartal On 11th March

Sikhs' Appeal To Protest Against Punjab Incidents

Sjt. Kartar Singh, Secretary, Sikh Nowjawan Dal, writes:—

The Hindu, Sikh and other citizens of Bombay in general and Punjabis and Sindhis in particular must know the grave position that has taken a turn in the Punjab, the homeland of Sikh and where Hindus have got their sacred places like Kurukshetra, where Kurus and Pandavas fought their decisive battles, and sacred place of Ramthirath, where the Muslim League is trying to establish their own Government.

In view of the recent happenings in the Bengal and Hazara the Muslim League intentions towards non-Muslims, our leaders Master Tara Singh and Gopichand Bhargawa and their

colleagues have issued an appeal to all Punjabis that 11th March, Tuesday, be observed as a protest day by suspending business.

Bombay has a great business connection with the Punjab. Whatever is happening in Amritsar, Lahore and other parts of the Punjab under the influence of Muslim League is a horrible situation.

I appeal strongly and personally to all Bombay citizens and merchant associations that they should accede to the request of the Punjab leaders by observing 11th March, Tuesday, as a protest day by suspending their business.

The Telegrams be sent to the Governor of Punjab, the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and the Central Government that they should take special care of the lives and properties of Hindus and Sikhs in the Punjab and Frontier.

I hope that the public will accede to our leaders' request.

Tientsin Under Martial Law

MOSCOW, March 8, (Reuter): Martial law has been proclaimed in Tientsin, a major North China port, according to an official Soviet news agency report, quoting a Shanghai newspaper.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Falgun Vad 2, 2003.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhir 15, 1366.
Parsi: Meher 7, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-53 a.m. Sunset: 6-47 p.m.
High tide: 01-22, 13-44.
Low tide: 07-39, 19-38.

Today's Engagements

MUSLIM STUDENTS' FEDERATION: Meeting of the Council today, at 11 a.m., at Neighbourhood House, Nagpada.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE: General meeting today, at 11 a.m., at Kaiser Bagh, Dongri.

HANSRAJ MORARJI PUBLIC SCHOOL: Fifth annual sports today, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., on school playground, Shri Morarji Desai presiding.

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION: Demonstrations in connection with the Provincial Conference of Scout Commissioners and Secretaries today, at 8-30 a.m., at the Gowalla Tank Maidan. Closing function of the Conference at 12-30 noon, at 'West Lodge', Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill. The Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa will preside.

S. K. HEALTH LEAGUE: Physical Culture Demonstration by the pupils of South Kanara Health League at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. Mr. Abedally Jafferbhai to preside.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS: Forecast till Monday morning:—Dry weather mainly. Outlook for further 2 days:—No large change.

BOMBAY WEST SUBURBAN BRANCH OF INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Dr. J. A. Dhaka, Hon. Surgeon J. J. Hospital, will deliver a lecture on "Common Aspects of Urolithiasis" with X-Ray plates at 4 p.m. today, at the Santa-Cruz Residents' Association Dispensary, Ghodbunder Road.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Sri K. R. Pathare, Solicitor, will speak in Marathi on Life and Teaching of Satguru Tiddha Rameshwari Maharaj of Injigiri Math, at 4-30 p.m. today, at the Bombay Spiritual Centre.

ARYA SAMAJ: Meeting today, at 4 p.m., at the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Swami Anandprabhuji's lecture at 7 p.m. SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAJAK MANDALI: Prize Giving Ceremony at Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi, at 9-15 a.m. today. Mr. K. T. Mantri, to preside.

BHAGINI SAMAJ: First gathering of Anantwadi Centre today, at 3-30 p.m., under the Presidentship of Syt. Vadilal Chunilal Shah at the Sitaram Pudar Balika Vidyalay Hall, Panaswadi.

POSTAL NOTICE. Booking of accountable articles, including Money Orders for delivery from R. O's situated in Lahore and Amritsar is suspended with immediate effect until further orders.

Booking of all classes of telegrams for Amritsar and Multan is stopped until further notice.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION. Telegrams from Madras to Rangoon and vice versa are subject to heavy delay due to bad atmospheric conditions.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, March 9.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Song of Week (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Mohammad Khan (Been) 9-0 Mohammad Rafi (Thumri) 9-15 Kusum Shroff and Sisters (Garbi Geet Lalit) 9-30 Wamanrao Sadolikar (Gujri Tod) 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Bangali goan: Talk (H) 11-45 Sanshaya Kallol (Part III).

12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 J. L. Ranade (Sarangi) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Khayal "Bhim" ("Paran payo") 4-40 G. D. Mehendale (Abhang Namdeo) 5-0 Been (By Mohammad Ismail) 5-15 Programme for children (M) 5-45 Instr. Music 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-15 Geet Aur Bhajan 6-30 J. L. Ranade (Multani) 7-0 G. D. Mehendale (Pad) 7-15 Mohammad Khan (Been) 7-30 Gangubai Hangal (Puria-Dhanashri) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Samaj Ane Balako Rajya Nee Pharajo (G) by Miss Kapila Khandwala 8-45 Readings from poems of G. L. Thokar 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra (Compositions of A'Amel) 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

Principal Nagarkar's Music Recital

A highly appreciative audience enjoyed the feast of Indian Music provided by Principal Chidanand D. Nagarkar of "Bharateeya Sangeeta Shiksha-peeta" last Sunday at Forbes Gujarati Sabha Hall, Bombay. The performance was sponsored by the newly started May and Baker Recreation Club.

Mr. V. Tellis, the Vice-President of May and Baker Recreation Club commending the performance of the young artist, said that although he did not know the rudiments of Indian Music, he could definitely say that Beverly Nichols had made himself a fool by rushing where Angels feared to tread. Stressing the need for genuine respect for each others art and culture in its universal aspect, he paid glowing tributes to the talented musician.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE

Chundrigar To Continue Till End Of March

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Commerce Members on the Interim Government, who had submitted his resignation from the Presidentship of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, was persuaded to withdraw it by the Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League at its meeting held today at the office of the League at Mohammad Ali Road.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar presided over the meeting which held its deliberations for nearly three hours.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, was present at the meeting throughout.

Mr. Chundrigar will remain the President of the Provincial League until the 30th of March, when fresh elections for various offices of the Provincial League will be held.

Today's meeting was called to consider the situation arising out of the resignation tendered by Mr. Chundrigar. It was attended by nearly all the members of the Working Committee of the Provincial League. It is stated that Mr. Chundrigar handed over his resignation so that he might devote himself fully to his work as the Commerce Member. Mr. Jinnah is understood to have appealed to the members to maintain unity in their ranks.

In the morning, Mr. Chundrigar was given a reception by the Muslim National Guards at the office of the Muslim League Relief Committee.

Tomorrow, at 11 a.m., the Commerce Member will preside over the elections of the office-bearers of the City Muslim League at Kaiser Bagh and inaugurate the City Muslim League.

It might be recalled that according to the new constitution of the All-India Muslim League the various district committees or ward committees in a city have been merged into one organisation which is to be called the City Muslim League.

BOMBAY MEDICOS' ACT

Government Appoints Committee To Inquire Into Its Working

The Government of Bombay has appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.L.A., to report on the working of the Bombay Medical Practitioners Act, 1938, during the last seven years and on the amendments necessary with special reference to the constitution and powers of the Board of Indian Systems of Medicine and other kindred matters.

The other members of the Committee are: Dr. B. C. Lagu, M.L.A.; Sir Abdul Latif, M.L.C.; Hakim Muhammad Cassim Chikhiwala; Vaidya Vaman N. Gramapadhye; Vaidya-panchanan Gangadhar Shastri G. Guna; Vaidya Vallabhram; and Mr. P. K. Savant, M.L.A.

The Registrar of the Board of Indian Systems of Medicine will be the Secretary of the Committee-ex-officio.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT

The Government of Bombay has directed that the District Rural Development Board for the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts should, if necessary, appoint a separate Sub-committee to look after the interests of the Bombay Suburban District.

ADMINISTRATION INQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay under the Chairmanship of Dr. Jivraj Mehta, M.L.A., to enquire into the means of providing an efficient and economical administrative machinery—popularly known as the Administrative Enquiry Committee—has issued a general questionnaire to several officials and non-officials like the Members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council, Presidents and Principal officers of the Local Bodies, Presidents of Public Bodies, Editors of Newspapers, etc. The replies are to be sent before May 1, 1947 to the Secretary, Administrative Enquiry Committee, Finance Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

Those who have not received a copy of the questionnaire, but are desirous of giving their views may write for a copy to the Secretary of the Committee.

Wide Range Of Subjects

The questionnaire covers a wide range of subjects such as the continuance of the present functions of the Civil Supplies Department, prompt honest and efficient service in the districts, utilisation of the services of the public-spirited citizens in the rural areas and in district headquarters, relations of local bodies and non-official bodies with the administrative departments of the Government, functions of the Divisional Commissioners and the like officers in the other departments, the present Secretaries Organisation, the curtailment of staff, if necessary the methods of recruitment and training and the revision of pay-scales of Government servants, and fixing of a minimum wage and the employment of women in Government service, etc.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Entertainment Topics - At Home And Abroad

By "SARDI"



Sir Ralph Richardson

★ RECOGNITION OF ARTISTES

When the last British soldier has packed up his kit bag and departed from our shores, along with him will go the high-sounding, much-coveted foreign titles bestowed condescendingly on "loyal" Indians by a foreign ruler. However, there is no saying as to whether the new India will not have a system of conferring honour on persons by way of indigenous titles, in recognition of their merits. As it is, we are flooded with such sonorous "handles" as Pundit, Sardar and Dewan, many of them self-imposed—particularly in the Indian film world where every script writer or music composer likes to be known as a Pundit.

If the time should come when public services are rewarded with national titles, or other honours, I hope our Indian Government will not forget to grant due recognition to great artistes of the entertainment world. Actors, singers and musicians are as necessary to the life of a nation as its politicians, engineers and lawyers. It is they who perform the important service of beautifying existence by bringing colour and gaiety into everyday life. Of course only the very best of them should be entitled to orders of merit.

Such a practice, would, I am sure, give a great fillip to our artistes who, instead of being respected for their service to the nation, are often even despised at present! But think for a moment: Did not SAIGAL serve India with his melodies? Does not KANAN, teamed for the first time with Ashok Kumar in Pioneer Pictures' CHANDRASEKHAR, now under production, do the same with her melodious voice? Have not SHANKAR, RAM GOPAL, the MAHRAJ, brothers (Achan and Shamshu), BALA SARASWATI and MENAKA enriched the nation with their contribution to their Terpsichorean art of the country? Does their work not merit as much recognition as other forms of national service?

THE ARTIST IN SOCIETY

In other parts of the world, Art has at last won for itself a social position. No longer is the artiste regarded as an immoral, socially inferior being who must depend on the patronage of Society.

The King of Sweden, as I told you some time ago, conferred on GARBO the highest order of merit that that land could bestow on one of its artistes. After the Swedish star's fine performance in "Queen Christina," JENNY LIND, the famous Swedish singer of another generation, had been similarly rewarded.

In England too, it has become the practice to confer honours on members of the entertainment world. Among contemporary stage and

screen artistes, the following have received due recognition: SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE who has played in innumerable films such as "Les Miserables," "The Green Light", the early Mary Ellis version of "Bella Donna" in which he played the doctor, and on the West End stage as Pappa Barrett in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." Then there is DAME SYBIL THORNDIKE who was in an early silent film on Edith Cavell called "Dawn", and whose fine and original interpretation of Miss Moffatt in Emlin Williams's "The Corn Is Green", at the Piccadilly Theatre in the early days of the war, still lingers in my memory. As you know, the same part was brought to the screen, less successfully in my opinion, by BETTE DAVIS.

Among producers, there is SIR ALEXANDER KORDA of "The Four Feathers", "The Drum" and "The Thief of Bagdad" fame.

RICHARDSON KNIGHTED

In addition to the three foregoing instances, culled at random, may be mentioned the latest: RALPH RICHARDSON who was knighted in the recent Birthday Honours list.

There has not been much of Richardson on the screen, lately. But veteran picturegoers should remember him in an early British Bulldog Drummond picture, as also in Korda's "The Four Feathers" and "The Divorce of Lady X", in which he played with Lawrence Olivier and Merle Oberon then married to Korda but now divorced from him. In "South Riding", made from a novel by Winifred Holtby, Richardson played a Yorkshire gentleman farmer, and in "On The Night of the Fire," those of you with long memories will remember him as a barber with DIANA WYNWARD as his wife—a grim role in which the barber was forced by circumstances to murder the sadistic district money lender.

"The Silver Fleet" was yet another picture wherein Richardson played the star part as well as being associate producer. Soon we shall see him in Two Cities' SCHOOL FOR SCRETS which will show him as a professor working on atom bomb research—a part that has brought him great praise in the foreign press.

On the West End stage, Richardson has won immense popularity as FALSTAFF and at the time of writing seems to be winning more bouquets as CYRANO DE BERGERAC at the OLD VIC. The ROSTAND classic is being produced TYRONE GUTHRIE, well-known West End producer. The play presents Cyrano as an ugly man with a poetic soul who, when he realises that his ugliness cannot win him the affection of Roxana, the girl he loves, passes off his poetic language, which she adores as being that of his friend Christian who is handsome but no poet.

BILLING OF ARTISTES

A word of caution to such of our screen and stage artistes who may, in the India of the near future, with titles with their artistry. In screen and theatre bills, an artiste always drops his title whether one of honour such as "Sir", or of courtesy such as "Mr." Hence Sir Ralph Richardson becomes merely Ralph Richardson on the bills and in programmes.

I should particularly like to stress this point as, otherwise, we might have the painful spectacle of 'high-fallutin' titles filling up hand-bill space as do the academic degrees such as B.A. or M.A. which are, at present, flamboyantly and most irrelevantly displayed beside the names of many of our technicians and screen artistes! Elsewhere, even diplomas obtained at Dramatic Academies are not exhibited. Let this borne well in mind.

That's all till next week rolls around.

Ahmedabad Ban On Acid Extended

The ban on dealing in strong Nitric, Sulphuric or hydrochloric acids and their solutions in and around Ahmedabad City without a permit from the District Magistrate will continue to remain in force for a further period of two months from March 13.

I.P. In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, accompanied by his wife, arrived here this afternoon by air from Calcutta.

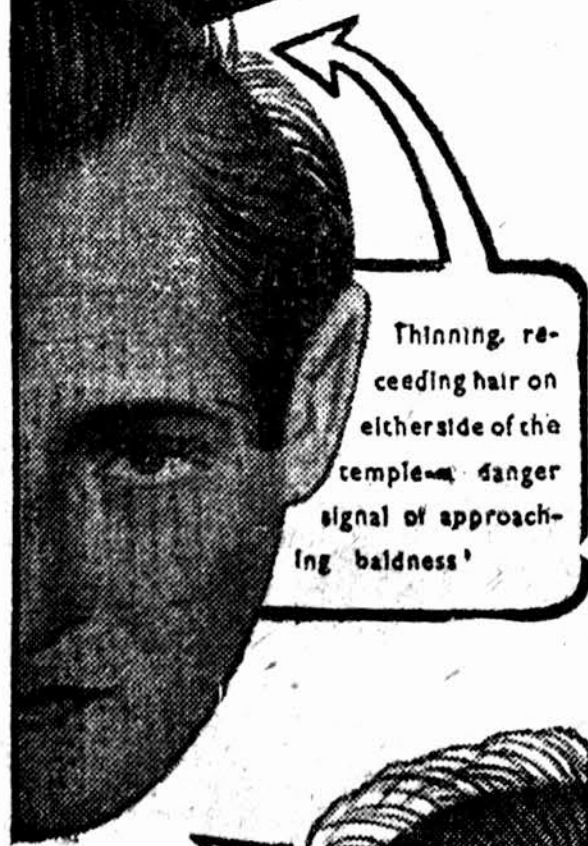
Mr. Narain will stay in Bombay for about ten days in connection with his party work.

Turkish-Bulgarian Frontier Not Closed

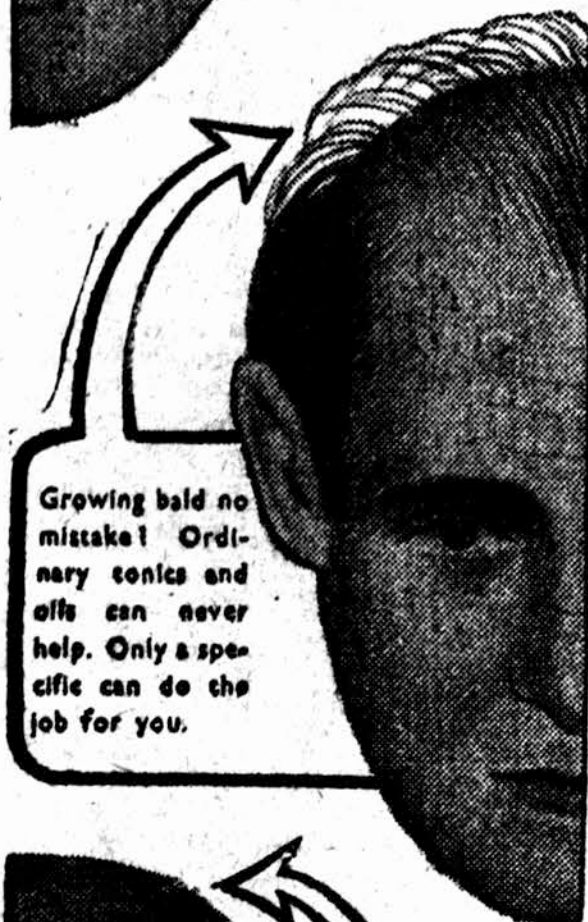
ISTAMBUL, March 7. (Reuter): Reports that the Turkish-Bulgarian Frontier had been closed were denied here to-day. Trains between Bulgaria and Turkey were moving without interruption.

The Bulgarian Consulate in Istanbul, however, has been refusing to issue travel visas for Bulgaria for the period of March 6 to 16. No reasons have been given for this measure but one supposition here is that Russians having decided to withdraw some of the occupation troops from Bulgaria asked Bulgarian authorities to secure secrecy.

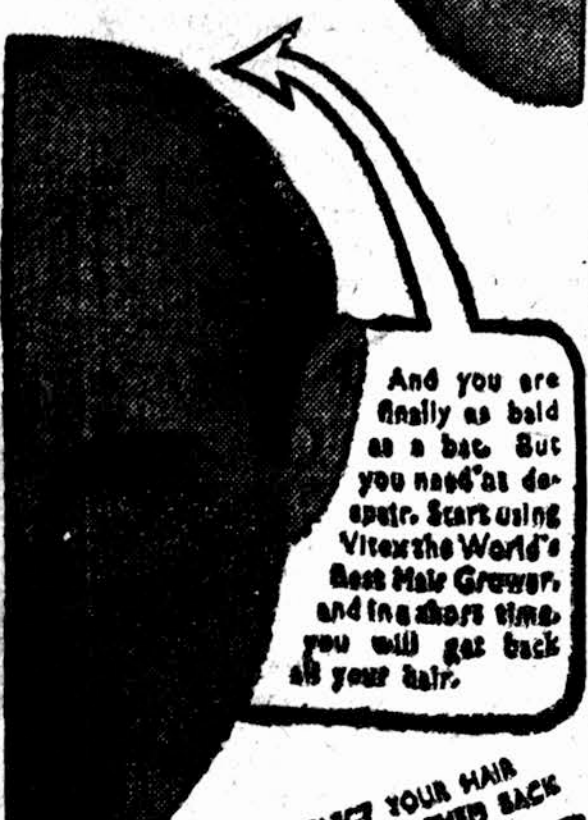
3 STAGES TO TOTAL BALDNESS



Thinning, receding hair on either side of the temple—a danger signal of approaching baldness!



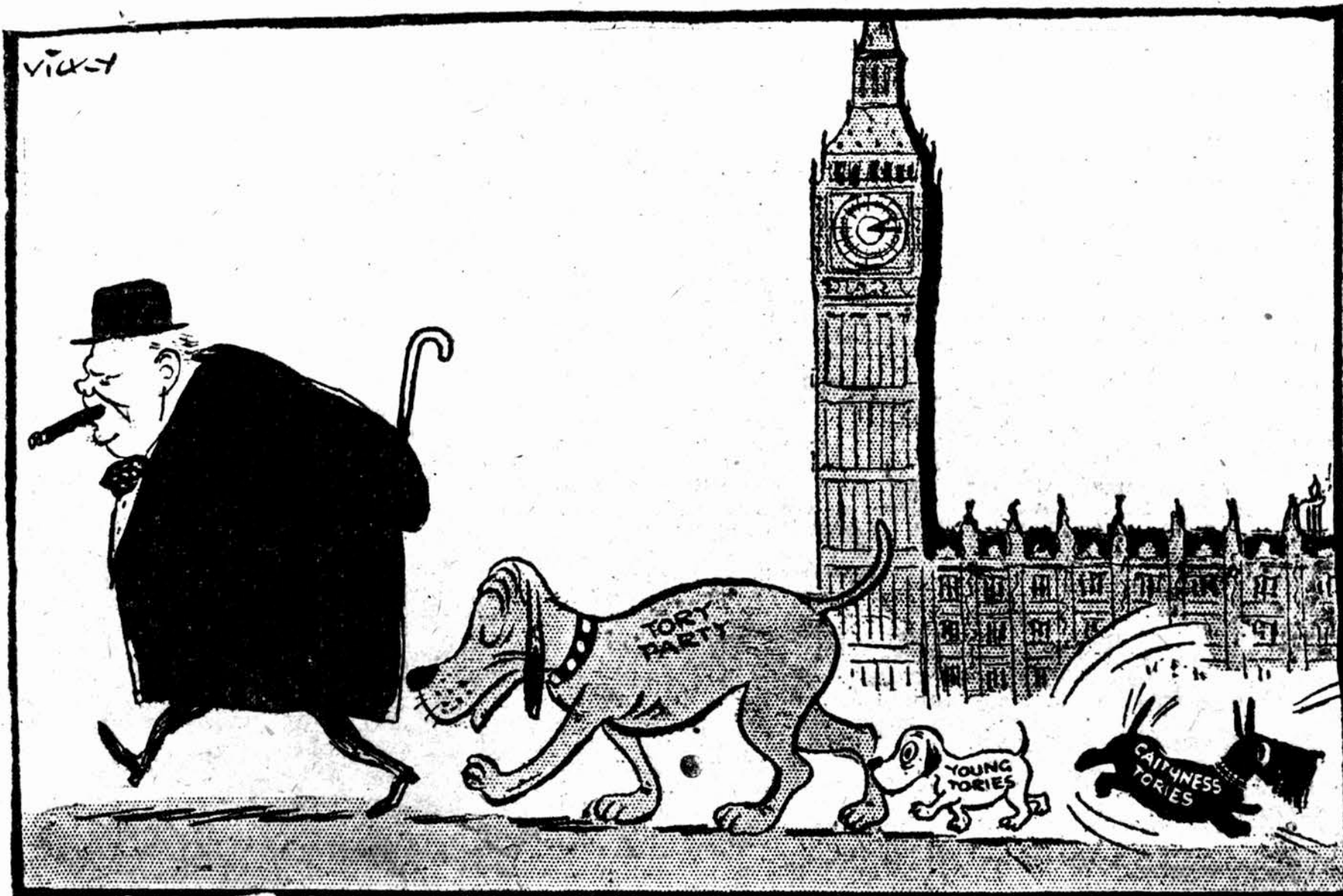
Growing bald no mistake! Ordinary tonics and oils can never help. Only a specific can do the job for you.



And you are finally as bald as a bat. But you needn't despair. Start using Vitex the World's Best Hair Grower, and in short time you will get back all your hair.

VITEX
GROWS NEW HAIR

BARKING PARTY IN WESTMINSTER



Courtesy — News Chronicle

Birla Addresses Congress Sub-Committee

Rank And File Complain That Big Business Wants To Pass Tax Burdens On Other Shoulders

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, March 8.—The counter budget proposals of the Federation of Indian Chambers are being criticised by the Congress rank and file, I learn. The Federation, it will be recalled in its counter-proposals has suggested the doubling of the export duty on cotton and tobacco and of the import duty on motor cars and other luxuries. The Congress rank and file claim that the doubling of duty on cotton would hit the Indian cultivator and benefit to the millowners by depressing the prices of cotton. If "Tax the Foreigner" is the principle to be adopted, why should not the government place a heavy export duty on piecegoods which are in short supplies, and an equally heavy import duty on imported cotton. The latter course would discourage the manufacture of finer cloth. The opinion here is that instead of sharing in the burden, the Federation would like to shift taxation to other shoulders. Import duty on motorcars, firstly, would provide an automatic protection to the two recently started motor manufacturing concerns. Secondly motorcars are generally paid for by the shareholders in public limited companies, and the tax would not affect the Managing Agents.

The Federation has also urged the raising of the taxation limit from one lakh to seven and half per cent of the employed capital. As for the bill relating to the tax on capital gains, the Federation would like it to be examined by the committee which should report by the next session of the Central Assembly.

The Congress Party's Sub-Committee appointed to examine taxation proposals was addressed by Mr. G. D. Birla yesterday. The rank and file however complain that it was either overweighted by capitalists' representatives or by their friends. A change in taxation proposals however is regarded inevitable. This has already been recognised by the Finance Member. One via media suggested here is to scrutinize the expenditure and cut out postponeable fresh proposals. This course would reduce the deficit and reduce the need for fresh taxation. The Select Committees on the two Taxation Bills commence here from Monday. On the same day will commence the debates on demands for grants. The end of the next week will unfold a clearer picture.

BATTLE OF BUDGET Retrenchment In Place Of New Taxation

NEW DELHI, March 6 (A.P.I.) There was another meeting this afternoon between the Deputation from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Special Committee of the Congress Party to scrutinise the budget proposals. It is learnt that representatives of the Federation presented further alternative proposals for raising the necessary revenue to meet the estimated deficit and suggestions for retrenchment and cutting down of defence and civil expenditure are understood to have figured largely in the discussion. It is understood that representatives of the Federation will shortly present for the consideration of the Finance Member Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, a memorandum containing their proposals for amending the budget proposals.

BUSINESS PROFITS TAX

Surat Chamber Suggests Rs. 2 Lacs As Minimum Taxable Limit

SURAT, March 8. (A.P.I.): The suggestion, that the minimum taxable limit, so far as the business profits tax was concerned, should be raised to two lakhs rupees, is contained in a resolution of the Managing Committee of the Surat Chamber of Commerce passed at its meeting here yesterday.

The resolution, expressing the hope that the representative Select Committee of the Assembly will make such recommendations as would broadly meet the view points of various interests, involved says: "This committee suggest that it would be in the fitness of things to modify the special income tax by raising the limit of business profits of individuals to two lakhs of rupees and by assessing the tax on corporations in relation to their total capital and to introduce a graduated taxation rate beginning with five per cent. The committee feel assured that this special income tax will not be carried over to the next year."

AJIT SINGH RETURNS TO INDIA

KARACHI, March 8. (A. P. I.): After 39 years of exile, the 66 year-old veteran Indian Revolutionary leader, Sardar Ajit Singh, returned to India today. Released from the detention camp in Germany on December 18 last on the recommendation of the Indian Interim Government, Mr. Ajit Singh came by air today and was received at the airport by local Congress leaders including Mr. Lalji Malhotra, with whom he is staying, and Swami Krishnanand.

Mr. Ajit Singh told pressmen that he would first meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and study the Indian political situation. He proposed to apply himself to the task of communal unity. "Disunity in India, brother fighting the brother is a matter of great shame and every Indian abroad is taunted by other nationals about it."

Mr. Ajit Singh will leave for Delhi on Monday by Air.

DRUG SMUGGLING IN PALESTINE

British Army Personnel Arrested

CARRO, March 7. (Reuter): The resources of the Palestine and Egyptian Police Force's Central Narcotic Intelligence Bureau and the British Military Police have been fully mobilised to smash a big drug discovered by accident yesterday when £45,000 worth of opium and hashish was captured in a British army lorry at Gaza, Palestine. The ring is believed to be one of the biggest smuggling organisations in the Middle East.

A Palestine police officer flew to Egypt today to confer with C.N.I.B. officials in Cairo and Port Said.

So far only British Army sergeant, one private and one A.T.S. girl have been arrested. No British civilians have been detained. The sergeant and the private were in a truck at Gaza at the time of the accident which led to the discovery of its narcotic cargo. The A.T.S. girl was arrested later in Jerusalem.

No arrests have been made in Egypt so far but the authorities expect 'important' developments within the next few days.

It is learned that the sergeant had instructions to deliver the drugs to Egypt in two loads to separate "receivers". One was to go to an unidentified "doctor" with whom the sergeant had arranged a meeting at a Port Said Hotel while the second delivery was to be made to a certain Mohammed at Abuseir in the Suez Canal zone. Before leaving Palestine the sergeant had seen these two men so that he could recognise them in Egypt. He was to receive sums of money when he completed his part of the bargain.

In British Delegation quarters, it is stressed that originally Britain tried to avoid a "concrete formulation" requested by the United States, because it was felt that it should be left to the United Nations to state the problem and recommend a solution.

Some observers here see a possible connection between the United States standpoint and the fact that the Jewish Agency Executive is meeting in Jerusalem this week-end and will take a decision on the attitude towards the proposed fact-finding committee.

6 INJURED IN LONDON EXPLOSION

LONDON, March 8. (A.P.A.): An explosion wrecked the British Colonies club just off Trafalgar Square last night and sent six people to the hospital.

Firemen said that the explosion, which wrecked the interior of the building, was caused by a congestion of gas in a pipe on the second floor of the five storey club.

A number of people were treated at a hastily set up first aid station. It was not immediately learned if there were any fatalities.

The police at first feared that the explosion had been caused by a bomb and threw a cordon around the area while they searched in fear of a second explosion.

Swede Beats Prakash Nath

Result Of Final Of All-England Badminton Championship

LONDON, HARRINGAY ARENA—(U.P.A.): Conny Jepson of Sweden won the Men's Singles All-England Badminton Championship title when he beat the Indian, Prakash Nath, 15-7, 15-11.

The men's title was easily won by the vigorous and burly Conny Jepson of Sweden. The 22-year-old Prakash Nath was playing with a bandaged hand and failed to produce his best form in this last match. His normal vigorous strokes were lacking and he made far more errors than usually. Jepson, on the other hand, maintained a strong attacking game throughout, hitting with accuracy, smashing with power and dropping the shuttle with great delicacy throughout. Prakash Nath fought a losing battle gamely.

Miss Marie Ussing of Denmark won the Women's Singles title beating her compatriot, Miss Kristen Thorn-dahl, in the final 11-6, 6-11, 12-10.

EARLIER

BEATS NOEL RADFORD OF ENGLAND

LONDON, March 7 (Reuter): The All-England Badminton Championships which continued at Harringay Arena this evening saw Prakash Nath of India beat Noel Radford (England) in the Men's Singles semi-final 18-15, 15-2.

Men's Singles finalists appeared as Conny Jepson (Sweden) and Prakash Nath (India) though Prakash Nath had tremendous struggle with England's last hope, Noel Radford before winning the first set 18-15. Nath was behind at 10-13, but Radford who had been scoring with drop shots began to "mishit" and fell away badly to Nath's accurately played shots. Nath was complete master in the second set conceding only two points.

Davinder Mohan, India's champion lost to his compatriot Prakash Nath—but not on the court. They decided who should enter the semi-final by tossing a coin and Nath won. The reason was that they just partnered one another in a hard doubles against the title holders before due to go on for singles and though officials pleaded with them to play the match, they decided to toss the coin. A rupee which Nath always carries as a charm brought good fortune as Mohan called incorrectly. Nath said the reason for tossing was that they had several more hard matches to play. Mohan had been fancied for winning the title.

A surprise came in the semi-final of Men's Doubles when the Indian combination of Davinder Mohan and Prakash Nath were defeated by the Danes Tage Madsen, the last year's Singles Champion and Prov Holm. There was a terrific struggle throughout before the Danes won 15-10, 18-16 but the hard encounters of the Indians in the earlier rounds and Nath's stern singles semi-final told their tale. The championships will conclude with the finals to-morrow.

SPIN OF COIN FAVOURS PRAKASH NATH

LONDON, March 7, (A. P. A.): Prakash Nath of India who was to meet his compatriot, Davinder Mohan, in the fourth round of the men's singles of the All-England Badminton Championships, today won his way into the semi-final by the toss of a coin.

In the men's doubles Prakash Nath and Davinder Mohan defeated the Irish title holders, T. H. Boyle and J. L. Rankin 12/15, 15/6, 15/5. Prakash Nath will meet the 38-year old Englishman, Norman Radford, recently reinstated as an amateur, in the semi-final. Radford beat the Swedish Champion Paulsson in the fourth round 5/15, 15/1, 15/11.

English Walker Completes 3,000 Miles Round Britain

LONDON, March 8 (Reuter): Bert Couzens, 48-year-old English walker, today completed 3,000 miles walk round Britain through ice and snow in 1,136 hours. His worst gap was when it took him nine hours to walk 61 miles between Whitby and Scarborough in Yorkshire along a path 18 inches wide with 20-foot walls of snow on either side. On the conclusion of the walk, Couzens said "I hope in the near future to walk from London to the United States and then from one side of America to the other, to let them see that we British boys are still on our feet."

M.C.C. PLAYERS LEAVE FOR NEW ZEALAND

SYDNEY, March 8 (Reuter): The M.C.C. cricket tourists left here by the Tasman Empire Airways for New Zealand to-day.

RANJI TROPHY FINAL

Baroda Scores 283 For Loss Of Three Wickets

Gul Mahomed Registers First Individual Century: Unbeaten Partnership Of 192 With Hazare

BARODA, March 8 (API): At close of play to-day Baroda has scored 283 runs with Gul Mohamed 117 and Hazare 67 respectively.

SECOND DAY'S GAME STARTS

With their overnight total of 16 for no loss, Baroda's opening batsmen S. G. Pawar and R. B. Nimbalkar resumed at second day's play in the Ranji Trophy final this morning. Holkar began the attack with Gaikwad and Jagdale and as the game gradually advanced Baroda just kept pace with it without showing much enterprise. Occasionally Nimbalkar drove the bowler to the boundary but otherwise the two players seemed to be on the defensive.

A bowling change was made by the Holkar skipper C. K. Nayudu, who as early as the third over brought C. S. Nayudu. This did not affect the performance of the Baroda's overnight pair and it was not until Baroda had scored 50 that Holkar showed anything like a sting in their attack. Immediately after 50 was hoisted, the Holkar skipper in an attempt to unsettle the batsmen brought in Sarwate in place of Gaikwad, himself taking change of the other end, and soon Nimbalkar was tempted to step outside the crease to meet the slow and wily bowling of the Holkar skipper who in between his deliveries put in a fast one which flew dangerously close to the wicket.

The Holkar skipper who repeatedly drew the batsman out of the crease was rewarded. Just when Baroda had reached 60, Nimbalkar attempting to sweep a ball to the ropes failed to connect and the ball after touching the edge of the blade ran to hit his wicket. Nimbalkar then had scored 43.

C. K.'S PERFORMANCE

Adhikari joined Pawar and shortly afterwards Pawar who had collected 14 runs so far was caught by Jagdale off C. K. Nayudu at 70. Hazare joined Adhikari. With seven minutes to go for lunch, Adhikari playing to a deceptive slow ball from C. K. Nayudu, was declared l.b.w. to a confident appeal from the Holkar captain. This was C. K. Nayudu's third wicket during the day's play.

Gul Mahomed now joined Hazare and at lunch Baroda had scored 91 for 3 wickets with Hazare and Gul

Mahomed batting with 10 and 3 respectively.

The game brightened up after lunch with brisker scoring. The Holkar Captain C. K. Nayudu changed the field time and again, but runs continued to come in singles. The first 100 was registered when Gul Mahomed sent a ball past gully off C. K. Nayudu. Fifteen minutes after lunch C. S. Nayudu was tried for a change. But the batsman continued to score with crisp strokes. When the score was 118 Gul Mahomed had a 'life', the wicket-keeper, Nimbalkar, failing to stump the wicket off Sarwate.

GUL MAHOMED'S CENTURY

After 206 minutes of play Baroda had reached 150. Gul Mahomed and Hazare at 43 and 21 respectively. Frequent changes in the Holkar bowling did not affect the fortunes of the Baroda's fourth wicket partnership which carried the score to 200. Gul Mahomed gave another chance when Jagdale missed him in the slips. At tea time the pair remained unbeaten with the total at 222. By this time nearly six bowlers were tried by C. K. Nayudu. Resuming after tea, Hazare and Gul Mahomed who had 43 and 86 to their credit, maintained the pace of scoring and gliding C. K. Nayudu to deep fine leg, Hazare registered his individual 50 in total of 230 with Gul Mahomed at 91. Gul Mahomed now scored a four off deep fine leg and with another single registered the first individual century of the match. Hazare too continued to score and reached 67.

The partnership remained unbeaten at the close of play with the score at 283.

BARODA FIRST INNINGS

S G Pawar c Jagdale b C K Nayudu	14
R B Nimbalkar b C K Nayudu	43
Adhikari l.b.w. C K Nayudu	19
Gul Mahomed batting	117
Hazare batting	67
Extras	23

Total (for 3 wkts.) at close of play 283

Fall of wickets: 1 for 60; 2 for 65; 3 for 91.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Gaikwad	19	8	33	0
Jagdale	9	1	22	0
C S Nayudu	27	6	53	0
C K Nayudu	40	4	105	3
C T Sarwate	22	5	39	0
Mushtaq Ali	2	0	8	0

Assam Day

CALCUTTA, March 8, (API): Monday next will be observed as Assam Day in Bengal and Assam, announce the secretaries of the Bengal and Assam Provincial Muslim Leagues and the working secretary of the Bengal-Assam Joint Committee of Action, in a statement to-day. They ask that hartal should be observed for half a day. Meetings condemning the eviction policy of the Assam Government and the 'line system' should be held in the afternoon.

Excluded Areas Sub-Committee To Visit Dahanu

DAHANU, March 8, (API): The Associated Press understands, the Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee appointed by the Constituent Assembly is visiting the partially excluded areas of Dahanu and Umbergaon Talukas on March 15. According to the present programme, the Committee will arrive in Umbergaon by the Kathiawar Express and will tour these areas along with Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, Mr. D. N. Wandrekar Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for backward classes and Joint Secretary Advasi Sewa Mandal.

21,797 Workers Idle In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 8 (API): According to the latest figures available, 21,797 men are involved in strikes in 18 undertakings in the Calcutta and industrial area, excluding Calcutta Port. Ten of these strikes are held to be illegal by the authorities. Six engineering undertakings and the Calcutta Tramways are among those involved in the strikes.

A doctors delegation saw M. Andre Philip, the Minister of National Economy, who said that a distribution of 300 new cars every three months would be made to doctors.

NEW TABLE TENNIS REGULATION

I. T. T. F. Favors "Open Hand" Service

PARIS, March 7 (Reuter): The game of table tennis was further revolutionised to-day when the International Federation at the annual meeting here decided to adopt the American "open hand" service for all future internal competitions.

Under the new regulation the ball must be transferred from the hand to the racket from an open hand, barring players from spinning the ball with the fingers before service stroke. Now spin can be applied only with the racket.

The annual meeting also decided to restore membership to Austria, Hungary, Rumania and accepted the following countries as new members: Finland, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Iran and Bermuda. Mr. Ivor Montague of England was re-elected as the President. During the day the Paris Municipal Council entertained officials and competitors in the world championships at a special reception in the city hall. Mr. Montague thanked the city officials and the French Table Tennis Federation for the hospitality in holding the first post-war world championships and the representatives signed in the Paris "golden book."

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP CONCLUDES

The World Table-Tennis Championships concluded in Paris to-night with two outstanding semi-finals of men's singles and finals of all the five events. The Hungarians scored notable success at the start of the evening when Diselle Farkas won the ladies' title beating England's Betty Blackburn by 21-15, 21-19, 21-12 and then Francois Sido eliminated Louis Pallaro from the United States in the semi-final of men's Singles by 21-13, 17-21, 21-6, 22-20.

C. C. I. TENNIS

MISS WOODBRIDGE'S VICTORY OVER MRS. SINGH

BOMBAY, Saturday: Miss Woodbridge sprang the greatest surprise of this year's C.C.I. Tournament by accounting for the fancied champion in the semi-final of that event in straight sets. Hardly anyone could have anticipated the victory of Miss Woodbridge over an opponent who bids fair to be ranked as India's number one female player. It was therefore even more surprising that the match should have been finished in two straight sets in each of which the loser collected barely four games. Credit must be given to the winner for the plucky and determined fashion in which she set about the task of overwhelming her versatile and formidable opponent and for the easy manner in which she accomplished her feat.

In the other semi-final as anticipated Mrs. Sastri eliminated the left-hander Miss Khanna in straight sets conceding only six games in all.

The rest of the matches worked out according to form. The mixed final between Mrs. Singh and Kantawala and Miss Merchant and Mehta turned out to be as keen a tussle as was anticipated with the result that the match had to be stopped due to fading light when the score was eight-all in the first set. Both Kantawala and Mehta received splendid support from their respective partners and if all the four players exhibit the same form they showed this afternoon, the match should provide excellent thrills for the spectators when it is replayed to-morrow.

The results:— Ladies Singles (Semi-finals): Miss Woodbridge beat Mrs. Singh 6-4, 6-4; Mrs. Sastri beat Miss Khanna 6-3, 6-3.

Men's Doubles (Semi-finals): Mehta and Kantawala beat Prem Pandhi and Narendra Nath 6-1, 6-3; Misra and Man Mohan beat Savara and Afzar Hussein 7-5, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles (Semi-finals): Miss Merchant and Mehta beat Miss Woodbridge and Afzar Hussein 6-3, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles (final): Miss Merchant and Mehta v. Mrs. Singh and Kantawala 8-8 (unfinished).

Junior's Singles (final): Narpatsingh beat Umrigar 3-6, 7-5, 6-4.

Sunday's matches:— From 3 p.m. onwards:—

CENTRE COURT

Men's Singles (final): Misra v. Man Mohan, followed by Men's Doubles final, Mehta and Kantawala v. Misra and Man Mohan followed by Mixed Doubles final, Miss Merchant and Mehta v. Mrs. Singh and Kantawala.

COURT NO. 5 At 4-45 p.m. Ladies Singles (final): Miss Woodbridge v. Mrs. Sastri.

PIPE-LINE LINK FROM KUWAIT

Fifty-Fifty Anglo American Proposition

LONDON, March 8, (Reuter): The Persian Oil Pipeline will have a branch from Kuwait and a company to build it is being formed, according to the latest news from New York and London on the Middle-Eastern oil pipe-lines, writes Sydney Gampell, Reuter's Financial Editor.

The company will be named "Middle-East Pipelines Ltd." Its ownership will be fifty per cent Anglo-Iranian forty Standard Oil of New Jersey and ten Socony Vacuum. It will thus be a fifty-fifty Anglo-American proposition.

Three distinct Middle Eastern oil areas will thus have pipeline links to the Mediterranean—a single Southern line from Arabia and for a forked Northern line from Persia and Kuwait.

This is the first mention of a pipeline link from Kuwait.

No-Confidence Motion Against Canadian Govt. Defeated

OTTAWA, March 8, (Reuter): The Canadian House of Commons last night defeated a motion by the Co-operative Commonwealth Party of no-confidence in Mr. Mackenzie King and his Government.

The motion was defeated by 168 votes to 26.

Progressive Conservatives and the Social Credit Party joined with the Liberals in voting down the resolution, which is the first of several such motions proposed by the main opposition groups, but criticising the Government for different measures.

Doctors Demonstration In Paris

PARIS, March 8 (Reuter): More than 800 doctors demonstrated in Paris yesterday against what they consider to be insufficient transport

SPORTS JOTTINGS

From Here And There

By J. C. Maitra

ENGLAND'S GALLANT FIGHT IN FINAL TEST. HAMMOND COMPLIMENTS AUSTRALIA. PRAISE FOR ENGLAND BY BRADMAN. NORMAN PRESTON'S RESUME. HUTTON AND COMPTON SHINE TOO LATE. HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY ON BEDSER AND WRIGHT. INDIA'S NEEDS.

Despite the settled fact that Australia had already won the mythical "Ashes", the fifth and final Test at Sydney created a good deal of interest and excitement in the Cricket world. It was due to the wonderful fight put up by England in "never say die" spirit. Were it not for the unfortunate disability of Len Hutton which prevented him from contributing his share in this gallant struggle, and a vital catch dropped by Edrich offered to him by Don Bradman, when he had scored only a brace of runs, England might have pulled the match out of the fire, instead losing by 5 wickets.

HAMMOND COMPLIMENTS AUSTRALIA

Complimenting Australia on their success, 'Wally' Hammond England's skipper says, "I heartily congratulate Australia on winning the rubber. A decisive margin of three wins and two draws in my opinion, indicates that the Australian team was superior in all departments of the game. Australia have a well-balanced team particularly strong in bowling with many fine all-rounders, and their fielding has been delightful to watch.

It appears they will have a strong side for years. With experience before us, I feel sure English cricket will respond and make a powerful challenge for the Ashes when Australia visits us in 1948. We look forward to a continuation of that comradeship which always existed between England and Australia on the cricket fields and other phases of our national lives."

PRAISE FOR ENGLAND BY BRADMAN

Don Bradman, the Australian skipper repaid the compliments in the following manner:—"I feel there is much in the current season for which we can all be most grateful. We must all remember the gallant lads who fell and made possible a resumption of these contests. The English players have endeared themselves to every one in this country by their gallant efforts and modest bearing. It was fitting that the final game should have provided such thrilling cricket and personally I would like to see more matches played under such conditions which give the bowler a real chance as was the case yesterday."

"It was a cruel blow that Hutton should have fallen ill at the critical stage. His presence could have turned the scales in England's favour. I sincerely trust he will make a speedy and complete recovery. I regret very much we shall not again have the pleasure of seeing Hammond playing in this country. Hammond's team were great sportsmen, against whom it was a pleasure to play."

NORMAN PRESTON'S RESUME
Commenting on the tour as a whole Norman Preston, Reuter's Special Correspondent says, "England finished the Australian tour playing better cricket than in the earlier stages of the visit. If they had accepted all the chances and Hutton had remained fit they might have said farewell to this hospitable country with a glorious victory in the final Test.

It is perhaps better to judge this M.C.C. side on the standard reached in this exciting struggle rather than

on the complete record, which showed only one win in 17 first class matches. Those figures give a false impression of the sides merits.

HUTTON AND COMPTON SHINE TOO LATE

"Early Test losses in this exceedingly wet enervating summer were partly due to the failure of batsmen Hutton, Compton and Hammond. Hutton and Compton found form too late to avert the destination of the Ashes. In his last five first class matches, Hutton made 620 runs, in six completed innings, while Compton, in his last six matches, made 835 for nine completed innings. Hutton's stroke technique ranked him on the greatest opening batsman ever to visit Australia. Compton, less orthodox, proved a great master of all types of Australian bowling, while Edrich, sound and courageous, was the first to master the leg-spinner, but towards the end of the tour tended to be too adventurous. Washbrook revealed his best form in the third and fourth Tests. At his best he is a sound opening batsman."

HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY ON BEDSER AND WRIGHT

Too much responsibility developed on these four batsmen particularly when Hammond failed in the Tests to reproduce his devastating pre-war form on Australian wickets. Similarly with bowling. Too much depended on too few. Voce, accurate and keen to succeed, was quite unable to produce the sting of his earlier days. Consequently Bedser and Wright were forced to bear the strain of incessant bowling against opponents who were capable batsmen down almost to the last man. Wright finished with 57 first class wickets the greatest number in this Australian season.

By contrast, Bradman always possessed six bowlers, embracing all types of pace and spin. England's greatest need is men of all types of pace and spin. England's greatest need is men of pace.

INDIA'S NEEDS

Referring to the visit of Indian cricketers to Australia next season, Preston says, they will undergo a severe test of their ability here. The Australians are sure to treat them seriously, like they did England not only because the Australians give nothing away on the cricket field, but also because their players will be struggling to gain places to tour England immediately the Indian visit is finished.

The known weaknesses of the team in England must be remedied, particularly India must produce two fast bowlers like Nissar and Amarsingh to offset the hostility of Ray Lindwall and Keith Miller. Australian batsmen dislike the bumping ball as much as any other cricketers. But Bradman does not hesitate to use this form of intimidation if the other side cannot retaliate."

"Top class spin bowlers are also essential here. Knowing the ability of Mankad, I think his left-arm slows will be invaluable while in Amarnath India has an answer to Toshack, who exploits the same leg theory. Australia's sunshine, perfect light and shirt-front pitches should suit India batsmen. I am sure Merchant, Hazare, Mankad, Amarnath and Modi, if available will make heaps of runs here. I hope our selectors and players will take serious notice of the above comments."

French Capture Grenade Factory

HANOI, March 7 (Reuter): French troops patrolling the region of Vach Thong and Song Tram Bac, about 15 kilometres west of Haiphong in the Tonking province today discovered a Viet Minh grenade factory, according to French sources here.

What was described as "serious Viet Minh opposition" was encountered by the French in the coastal region of Hongay. South of the area of Langson, however, the French were reported to be making satisfactory progress.

The Viet Nam radio, which has gone off the air several times since French troops recently advanced in the region of Hadong was back today and a Viet Nam spokesman reaffirmed the determination of the Viet Nam to continue the struggle.

MADRAS PUBLIC ORDER MAINTENANCE BILL PASSED

Precaution Against "Anarchical Elements," Says Prakasam

MADRAS, March 8, (A. P. I.): The Madras Legislative Council (Upper House) at a special session this morning passed into law the Maintenance of Public Order Bill to replace the Public Safety Ordinance, as it emerged from the Lower House.

The Premier, Mr. T. Prakasam, speaking on the Bill, said that the Government had to enact the present legislation much against their will, because the whole Province was threatened by "anarchical elements" and the safety and security of person and property was jeopardised. They had taken all possible precaution to protect innocent persons being penalised under the new law. The constitution of the Advisory Council, he said,

BOMBAY RACES

BIG BLAZE ACCLAIMED BEST THREE-YEAR-OLD

Scores Comfortably In Fast Run Champagne Stakes

(By Our Racing Correspondent)
BOMBAY, Saturday: The chestnut filly, Big Blaze (Barra Sahib-Stella Marina) was acclaimed the best three-year-old of the season when under thundering applause she romped home in the Champagne Stakes. The filly who completed the hat-trick today was driven to the front early after settling down and never at any stage did she create anxious moments in her numerous supporters. Approaching the grand stands, the season's champion three-year-old was well over three lengths clear of the field but the runner-up, Boop's Fancy put a stout run at the critical stage and wore down the margin to 11/4 lengths.

Sister Vincent scored comfortably from Cilla's and Tolta in the St. Cloud Handicap. The only other contesting candidate stood at the barrier and came a long way back. Chavan, the rider of Cillas raised an objection against the facile winner which the Stewards over-ruled after a lengthy enquiry. Cillas was in the lead till the two whereabouts Sister Vincent overhauled him and Evans switched his mount at once to the rails. As the enquiry was conducted for a considerably long time, the supporters of the favourite had reasons for the anxiety. Ultimately, the objection was over-ruled.

Evans completed his double by his easy win on Mr. Colman in the concluding event of the day. Scarlet was second and close behind lay Jowdat al Iraq and Golden Quest, dead-heat. For the first time in the season a solitary ticket was solved on the treble pool event which returned Rs. 1,39,215.

The following are the results:—

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Mahomed Jamoor's NAJAL-MAN SAMI 8-12 Dasrath Singh 1
Mr. K. N. Multani's MARS 7-13 Sumersingh 2
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's SOLFERINO 7-7 Jagdish 3
Mr. D. I. Shohet's RABIE MUQ-DIM 7-9 Shiba 4
Not run: Indian Flower and Egypt. Won by Nk, 1/2 length, hd.
Time: 1 minute 23 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 24 and Rs. 26.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. B. R. Patel's MALIK AL JIYAD 8-9 P. Khade 1
Mr. P. P. Zaveri's NOBLE DUKE 7-9 Kheemsingh 2
Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri and Mr. S. Bundali's JUTLAND 9-1 Raut 3
Mr. P. Narayansingh's INDIAN MONEY 8-0 Mullsingh 4
Not run: Qamar Adnan and General.
Won by: 1/2 length, 4 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 22 seconds.
Favourite: Malik al Jiyad and Noble Duke.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 24 and Rs. 55.
Winner trained by B. R. Patel.

THE QUARRYMAN PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's CHOCLATE BABY 8-12 Raffaele 1
Mr. T. G. Essaji's AMIR ELAHI 8-11 Damodar 2
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoys' JANE JIGAR 8-12 Kheem Singh 3
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR KNIGHT 8-8 Evans 4
Not run: Royal Crusader, Salome, Prince Charming.
Won by Shd., 1/2 length, Nk.
Time: 1 min. 16 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 122, Places Rs. 31, Rs. 35 and Rs. 17.
Winner trained by B. R. Patel.

100 Greek Leftists Arrested

ATHENS, March 8 (U.P.A.): More than 100 Leftists were reported arrested yesterday in Volos and a curfew has been imposed on the town from midnight to 5 a.m. Numbers of arrests were also reported at Larissa.

Government sources said emergency measures were planned in areas where guerilla activity had increased.

afforded the best safeguard for them. He assured the House that the measure would be replaced as soon as the Government was satisfied that the Communists had ceased their "terrorist activities" and that there was no need for it.

THE ST. CLOUD HANDICAP—Distance 7 Furlongs.
The Chief of Patdi's SISTER VINCENT 9-4 Evans 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's CILLAS 8-13 Chavan 2
Mrs. Justice's TOLTA 8-6 Raffaele 3
Not run: Khan Bahadur.
Won by 2 1/4 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 28 4-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23, Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 13.
Winner trained by Buckley.

THE QUARRYMAN PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Major A. Svamvur's FIND OUT 8-7 Mohd. Khan 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's SHABASH 9-7 Khalil 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's DASHERA 9-7 Kasbekar 3
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR PARK 9-3 Uttamsingh 4
Not run: Carlyon.
Won by 3 lengths, 1 1/4 length, 1 1/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 14 4-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 137, Places Rs. 46, Rs. 25 and Rs. 29.
Winner trained by Oosman.

THE PHOENIX PARK PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.
Mrs. Justice's NEW INDIA 8-0 Mullsingh 1
Miss G. K. Mamajiwalla's JAWA-HIR 9-0 Kheemsingh 2
Mrs. K. M. Modi's DRAGON SEED 8-5 West 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's HIS MASTER'S VOICE 8-4 Chavan 4
Not run: Windsor Pie, Hurricane Roshni.
Won by 2 length, Shd., Shd.
Time: 2 mins. 9 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 474, Places Rs. 107, Rs. 33 and Rs. 39.
Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES—Distance 6 Furlongs.
M/s. F. J. Guzder, J. J. and R. J. Guzder's BIG BLAZE 9-0 Jones 1
Maharani Chinnabai's BOOP'S FANCY 8-12 West 2
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and H. Ahmedbhoys' RIM JHIM 8-4 Kheemsingh 3
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's AMAR KIRTI 8-9 Evans 4
Not run: Dev Doot, Jane Jigar, Rolls Royce, Maduri.
Won by 1 1/4 length, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 14 4-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 34, Places Rs. 14, Rs. 17 and Rs. 35.
Winner trained by Dinshaw.

THE RENALA PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.
Maharaja of Gwalior's RAJHANS 9-2 Chavan 1
Mr. Habib I. Rahimtoola's PHILITA 9-2 Evans 2
Mr. Hope's HIGH HOPES 8-9 Kheemsingh 3
Mrs. N. E. D. Pandole's FIREFLY 8-9 P. Khade 4
Not run: Vijaya Devi, Royal Consort, Belle Star, Banshee.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min 41 3-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56, Places Rs. 25, Rs. 14 and Rs. 38.
Winner trained by Maj. V. M. Lad.

THE ALEXANDRIA PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.
Mr. L. V. Malkani's MR. COLMAN 9-2 Evans 1
Mr. Hope's SCARLET 8-9 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. K. K. Permandan's JOWDAT AL IRAQ 8-7 B. Khalil 3
Mr. and Mrs. Panjabi's GOLDEN QUEST 8-4 Mullsingh 4
Not run: Miss Irene, Lord Wavell, Badir Zaina, Arabian Star.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 57, Places Rs. 17, Rs. 14, Rs. 8 and Rs. 14.
Winner trained by Buckley.

Smash-Up Of Large Nazi Underground Movement

VIENNA, March 8 (U.P.A.): The Ministry of Interior this morning announced the smash-up of a large Nazi underground movement as the Austrian police and American troops arrested 57 "Nazi leaders."

The group was headed by SS General Walter Raffeisberger who was found living under an assumed name, the Ministry announcement said. The group had conducted huge black-market operations and had attempted to contact as many other Nazis as possible.

A Ministry spokesman said the arrests today "killed the gang while it was still a germ."

Fresh Flare-Up In Formosa

Sequel To Broadcast By Governor-General

NANKING, March 8, (Reuter): Fresh disturbances have broken out in the Chinese-ruled island of Formosa following a broadcast by the Governor-General, Chen Yi, according to "Ta Kung Pao."

Formosans who have recently returned from Japan and Hainan Island, and university students, were said to be taking the lead in the new disturbances.

About 400 casualties were reported in recent disturbances in Taipei, the capital of Formosa. When the inhabitants protested against the administration and the tea monopoly.

KOREA DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE

NANKING, March 7, (A. P. A.): The Korean delegation to Nanking has sent a memorandum to Britain, France, Russia and the United States asking for self-government for Korea, urging the immediate withdrawal of American and Russian forces, the abolition of the trusteeship and the organisation of a technical group by the five powers to help rehabilitate Korea.

INDIANS DEBARRED FROM FRANCHISE

COLOMBO, March 6 (A.P.I.) Mr. S. P. Vytlingam, Indian elected member of the State Council and Secretary of the Ceylon Indian Congress, asked the Legal Secretary, Mr. Alan Rose at question time in the State Council this evening whether he was aware that the names of a large number of Indian estate labourers had been expunged from the electoral register in Gampola and Galaha Estates areas, and whether fresh facilities would be given them to have their names reinserted in registers which were being prepared for general election under the new constitution.

The Legal Secretary, replying, said he was aware that objections had been raised against the inclusion of a large number of Indians in those areas, though he could not say all objections came from one person. There was no legal provision under the order-in-council for ordering fresh enquiry and he saw no reason for a fresh enquiry since he was satisfied that the registering officer was conducting an enquiry according to the provisions of the order-in-council.

Scores Of British Villages Isolated

LONDON, March 7, (Reuter): Road conditions throughout the country were described as the "worst yet" as yesterday's deep slush froze into rock-like furrows although one route has now been opened between north and South England for the first time in two days.

Scores of villages were isolated today and among the tricks used to help open a way through was an army tank mounted with two "zero" jet engines which blasted ten-foot drifts blocking the Leicestershire colliery.

The coldest place in Britain during the night was Droitwich with one degree below zero—33 degrees of frost. In London, the night temperature of ten below freezing point gave way in brilliant sunshine and by mid-afternoon it had climbed to five degrees above. Milk supplies were only half normal in the Capital since many of the transport trucks were lost in country snow-drifts.

PRINTER OF "STATESMAN" FINED

CALCUTTA, March 8, (U. P. I.): The Printer and Publisher of "Statesman" has been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250 or to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 3 months by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Bengal Special Powers Ordinance for publishing an article entitled "Nose Chopped off" and printing photographs relating to cases of arson in connection with the disturbances in Calcutta and East Bengal.

The Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Jai Hind" has also been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or to undergo 3 months' rigorous imprisonment for publishing an article entitled "Arson and Stabbing in full Swing and No-khali Atrocities" by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Air Pact Move Between India
SHANKHAI, March 7, (Reuter): Negotiations for a commercial aviation pact between India and China have begun in Nanking, according to Chinese press reports today.

The talks are said to have been initiated by the newly formed Indian Aviation Corporation, which proposed that the two countries should conclude as soon as possible a pact defining landing and transportation rights, etc.

For sometime now the China National Aviation Corporation—one of China's two main airlines—has been conducting regular service between Shanghai and Calcutta.

BURMA COUNCIL MEMBER RESIGNS

But Governor Declines To Accept

RANGOON, March 7 (U.P.A.): A communique issued by Government House today stated that on March 4 Saw Ba U Gyi, Member for Transport and Communications, tendered his resignation which the Governor declined to accept. Saw Ba U Gyi, therefore, has to continue as a member of the council.

SABOTEURS DERAILED TRAIN NEAR THAZI

28 Killed: 14 Injured

RANGOON, March 8, (Reuter): Twenty-eight persons, including seven British non-commissioned officers, were killed and 14 others injured when a passenger-train was derailed near Thazi junction, Central Burma.

The killed also included one Indian non-commissioned officer and six railway personnel. This was the second railway disaster in Burma in a fortnight. Sabotage is suspected.

The Chief Commissioner of the Burma Railways, in a communique, today, revealed that the derailment of the train was caused by "deliberate removal of fishplates and dogspikes", adding: "Simultaneously with the derailment of the train there was a concerted attack from the neighbouring hillsides by dacoits, armed with various weapons, which resulted in the death of 28 passengers and injuries to 14."

GURKHA-POLICE CLASH IN KUALA LUMPUR

KUALA LUMPUR, March 8, (Reuter): A Gurkha was shot in the leg and a member of the Royal Air Force Police seriously injured by a stone during a clash last night in a Kuala Lumpur amusement centre, it was reported here today.

Gurkhas were said to have broken out of bounds regulations and stoned a royal airforce police who tried to detain them. The Police replied by opening fire.



A painting by George Keyt. An exhibition of the works of this well-known Ceylonese artist is now on show at the Convocation Hall, in the city (10 A.M. to 7 P.M.). It is open till March 11th.

LIMITED LAND MAKES IMMIGRATION RISKY

Sind Govt.'s Warning To Bihar Refugees

KARACHI, March 8, (A. P. I.) A press note issued by the Sind Government on the subject of resettlement of Bihar refugees says:

The work on the lower Sind Barrage is expected to commence this year, but it cannot be completed before 1952 at the earliest. It is not possible to state now whether 60,000 acres of land will be available for the pre-settled immigrants even in 1949 or at any later date.

Any immigration to Sind with a view to settlement on agricultural land in advance of an authoritative declaration from the Government on its availability is fraught with grave risks. There is very little land under command of irrigation available.

JUSTICE LOKUR RETIRING

Sir Leonard's Tributes

Unveiling an oil painting of Mr. Justice Lokur of the Bombay High Court, who is retiring after 40 years' distinguished service in various judicial capacities, Sir Leonard Stone, Chief Justice of Bombay observed:—

"I regard him as my master in criminal law, for what I know today in this branch of jurisprudence I have in a large measure learned from him. I am losing not only a valued colleague but a good friend."

Sir Leonard after referring to the brilliant academic and legal career of Mr. Justice Lokur traced his rapid rise from one judicial position to another in a succession of rapid promotions since he was called to the bar in 1908 until finally in 1938 he was installed a High Court Judge. He wished the retiring Judge future happiness, health and prosperity.

Concluding, Sir Leonard criticised the "wasteful" and irrational practice and convention of compulsory retirement of a High Court Judge at the age of 60, when he is at the height of his mental power, and capable of continuing in his useful career much longer.

DALVI'S TRIBUTES

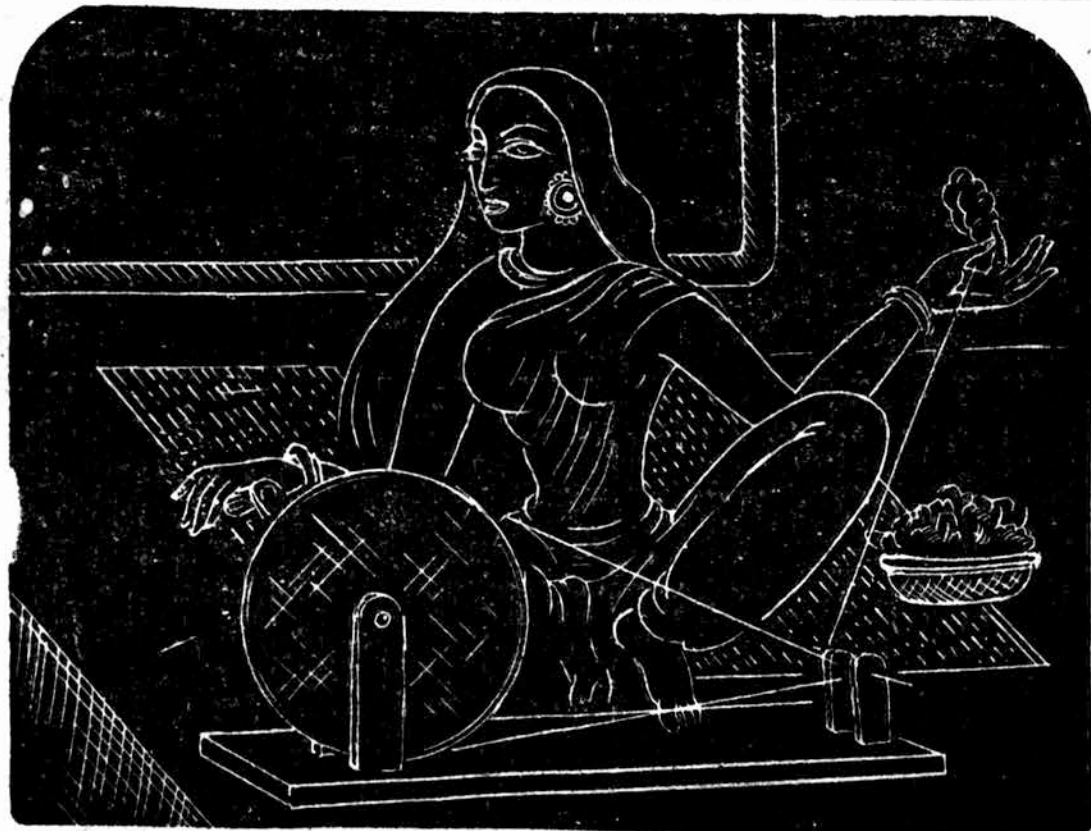
Mr. B. K. Dalvi, District Judge, Dharwar, and President of the Bombay Civil Service Association (Judicial Branch), while thanking the Chief Justice for unveiling the portrait, paid a tribute to Mr. Justice Lokur for his sterling qualities of head and heart.

Mr. Justice Lokur is shortly proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement. He is taking up the post of Chief Justice of the Joint High Court for Kolhapur and the Deccan States. A reception in his honour was held on the lawn of the High Court, following the unveiling ceremony.

Baroda Representatives To Consenbly

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, March 6.

The Baroda State Prajamandal Party has elected Darbar Gopaldas and Kanayalal Majmudar as representatives of the people of the Baroda State to the Constituent Assembly. If Darbar Sahab were to refuse, the name of Mr. Purushottam Vakil has been suggested as a Government Member. Dewan Mitra will also attend the Assembly.



THE DISCOVERY OF THE CHARKA

Spinning by the l'akli is the oldest method of cotton spinning of which there is any record. It dates back to 3,000 B.C. and is still widely practised in India. Believe it or not—all the mechanised forms of spinning today follow the same principle—the spindle resting on some surface or foundation to control vibration.

The Charka, the earliest known spinning wheel, was first used in India 2,000 years ago. It was a remarkable labour-saving discovery of the times and multiplied, by over eight times, the productivity of the hand spinning it had superseded!



Founded in 1886, the Calico Mills form one of India's largest single units and, with the Jubilee Mills, produce over 1,75,000 yards of fabrics a day. To-day, more than ever before, its facilities are serving the Nation's efforts to fight the cloth shortage.

Sarees — Dhotis — Mulls — Printed Fabrics
Mosquito Netting — Sewing Threads
Furnishing Fabrics

Calico Mills

WEAVING TO KEEP THE NATION GOING

MANAGING AGENTS

KARAMCHAND PREMCHAND LIMITED

Post Box 8
MUMBAI

Congress Recommends Division Of Punjab

(Continued from 9)

gue, who have been elected to the Constituent Assembly, to join in this historic undertaking.

NO COMPULSION TO ACCEPT CONSTITUTION

The work of the Constituent Assembly is essentially voluntary. The Working Committee have frequently stated that there can or should be no compulsion in the making of a constitution for India. It is the fear of compulsion or coercion that has given rise to distrust and suspicion and conflict. If this fear goes, as it must, it will be easy to determine India's future so as to safeguard the rights of all communities and give equal opportunities to all.

It has been made clear that the constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly will apply only to those areas which accept it. It must also be understood that any Province or Part of a Province which accepts the constitution and desires to join the Union cannot be prevented from doing so.

Thus, there must be no compulsion either way, and the people will themselves decide their future. This peaceful and co-operative method is the only way to make democratic decisions with the maximum of consent.

DISCARD VIOLENT METHODS

In this hour, when final decisions have to be taken, and the future of India has to be shaped by Indian minds and hands, the Working Committee earnestly call upon all Parties and Groups, and all Indians generally, to discard violent and coercive methods, and co-operate peacefully and democratically in the making of a constitution.

The time for decision has come and no one can stop it or stand by and remain unaffected. The end of an era is at hand and a new age will soon begin. Let this dawn of the new age be ushered in bravely, leaving hates and discords in the dead past.

INVITATION TO LEAGUE

Inviting the Muslim League to meet representatives of the Congress the resolution says:—

"In view of new developments which are leading to a swift transfer of power in India, it has become incumbent on the people of India to prepare themselves jointly and co-operatively for this change, so that this may be effected peacefully and to the advantage of all. The Working Committee, therefore, invite the All-India Muslim League to nominate representatives to meet representatives of the Congress in order to consider the situation that has arisen and to devise means to meet it.

IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH SIKHS AND OTHER GROUPS

The Working Committee will keep in close touch with the representatives of the Sikhs and other Groups concerned, with a view to co-operating with them in the steps that may have to be taken and in safeguarding their interests.

RESOLUTION ON THE PUNJAB

In their resolution on the Punjab the Congress Working Committee says: "During the past seven months, India has witnessed many horrors and tragedies which have been enacted in the attempt to gain political ends by brutal violence, murder and coercion. These attempts have failed, as all such attempts must fail, and have only led to greater violence and carnage.

The Punjab, which had thus far escaped this contagion, became, six weeks ago, the scene of an agitation, supported by some people in high authority, to coerce and break a Popular Ministry which could not be attacked by constitutional methods.

A measure of success attended this, and an attempt was made to form a Ministry dominated by the Group that had led the agitation.

This was bitterly resented and has resulted in increased and widespread violence. There has been an orgy of murder and arson and Amritsar and Multan have been scenes of horror and devastation.

DIVISION: ONLY WAY OUT

These tragic events have demonstrated that there can be no settlement of the problem in the Punjab by violence and coercion, and that no arrangement based on coercion can last. Therefore, it is necessary to find a way out which involves the least amount of compulsion. This would necessitate a division of the Punjab into two provinces, so that the predominantly Muslim part may be separated from the predominantly non-Muslim part.

The Working Committee commend this solution, which should work to the advantage of all the communities concerned, and lessen friction and fear and suspicion of each other.

The Committee earnestly appeal to

the people of the Punjab to put an end to the killing and brutality that are going on, and to face the tragic situation, determined to find a solution which does not involve compulsion of any major group and which will effectively remove the causes of friction.

REORGANISATION OF VOLUNTEER CORPS

The Congress Working Committee has released the following resolution on Congress Volunteer Organisation:

"The Working Committee of the All-India National Congress passed at its meeting on the 7th March, 1947 the following resolution on Congress Seva Dal.

The Working Committee direct all Provincial Congress Committees to take immediate steps to reorganise their volunteer organisations on the basis of the constitution and rules approved by the Working Committee.

SHAH NAWAZ IN CHARGE

To enable the A.I.C.C. office actively to help the Provincial Congress Committee in organising Congress Seva Dals and in providing necessary training to the volunteers, the Working Committee hereby appoint Major-General Shah Nawaz Khan to be in charge of this work.

The following constitution and rules of the Congress Seva Dal were approved by the Working Committee.

The name of the Congress Volunteer Organisation will be "Congress Seva Dal."

AIMS AND OBJECTS

The objects of the Congress Seva Dal shall be:

(1) To instill the qualities of self-discipline, self-sacrifice, self-reliance, simplicity, service, tolerance and aptitude for corporate and co-operative work and life in youths so that (a) they may be trained for organised and disciplined national service according to the policy and objects of the Congress, and (b) become ideal citizens of a Free India;

(2) To promote national unity by rendering service through constructive programme to all persons irrespective of caste and creed;

(3) To improve the health and physique of the Indian people through physical culture and training, and

(4) In times of emergency to act as a peace and relief brigade, and undertake to protect the life, honour and property of the people.

CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES

The Working Committee will put one of its members or any other person in charge of the work of organising Seva Dals in the country.

The member or person will have a board of five qualified persons to advise him in his work.

The member or any other person in charge will do the work of co-ordinating, supervising and guiding the Provincial Seva Dal organisations. He will also help the Provinces to evolve and work out all measures which are and will be found common to all Provincial Dals, such as the training of volunteers, the technique of organisation, the drafting of the volunteers' pledge, the procedure regarding flag salutation, the question of a common uniform and such other objects.

PROVINCIAL BOARD

The Provincial Congress Committee shall appoint every year or at the end of every defined period, as may be provided in the rules, a Provincial Board which will be in sole charge and be responsible for the volunteer organisation and movement in the Province. The G.O.C. of the P.C.S. Dal will be an 'ex-officio' member of this Board.

One of the secretaries of the P.C.C. will act as the Secretary of the Board.

The P.V.B. will appoint a G.O.C. for the Provincial Congress Seva Dal with the approval of the member or person in charge of all India volunteer work, and whose appointment will be for a period of three years.

The Congress Seva Dals will comprise three sections: Children (Bal), Boys and Girls (Kumar and Kumari) and Adults (Proudh).

NO PARTY POLITICS

The volunteer organisation shall hold aloof from Party Politics within the Congress, and no officers will be entitled to hold any elective post in Congress organisation, but they are free to exercise their right of vote. This rule may be relaxed in the case of the Primary Village Committees at the discretion of the Provincial G. O. C.

Volunteers must not expect any payment. Their work will be honorary, but whole-time officers and inspectors may be paid.

No Congressman shall organise or

President Explains Closure Of Stock Exchange

NOT AS A PROTEST AGAINST BUDGET PROPOSALS, BUT TO AVERT PANIC AND CRISIS IN THE MARKET

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff President of the Bombay Stock Exchange has issued the following statement on his return from Delhi.

The object of our delegation to Delhi was to represent the case of the investing public only and of no one else. A memorandum setting out the points that would be raised in a discussion was presented but unfortunately it was not possible for the Finance Member to meet us during the short time we had at our disposal as he was pre-occupied with the Assembly debate on the Budget.

SUSPENSION OF TRADING

I should like to take this opportunity of clearing up a misunderstanding that the market has been closed solely as a protest against the Budget proposals. As Sir Edward Benham has also pointed out, the closure of the market was not a gesture of protest but a necessity forced upon the Exchange if a financial catastrophe involving a large body of shareholders was to be avoided. Our desire was to convince the Finance Member on this point, quoting facts and figures to prove that the 25 per cent. Business Profits Tax and the Capital Gains Tax would sweep the rich, the middle class and the poor, all alike, into one basket and no one would benefit thereby. It is obvious that a 25 per cent. Profits Tax amounts to deducting at source a tax on dividend and that such tax would not be refundable to shareholders. As a result the middle and poor class of investors are bound to suffer and it does not seem equitable that they should be taxed so heavily. The rich are not affected because they have to pay tax at a high rate anyhow, either at source as now proposed or after the dividend is received and included in the total income.

GENERAL STEEP FALL

The repercussions of the Budget are clear from the market trading on Budget night and newspaper reports of share prices thereafter. There has been a steep fall in the prices of all kinds of shares, many of which can by no stretch of imagination be called speculative counters. This clearly illustrates the serious nature of the Budget proposals. In a way the Stock Exchange as such is itself not concerned with the taxes; but as a capital market of the country it must act as a barometer and register the shock of factors influencing the capital structure. The capital invested in trade and industry flows through the Stock Exchange in different direc-

tions, and so long as competition and private enterprise are allowed to play a part in the economic life of the country, only Stock Exchange prices can measure the yield on capital and thereby direct its flow to those points where there is maximum productivity. The budget proposals make drastic inroads upon the dividend yields and is it any wonder that the market should be turned topsy-turvy? If the Exchange had been kept open, the bottom would have been knocked out of the market, the settlement of outstanding business would have been jeopardized and a financial crisis involving banks might have been precipitated, doing serious injury to the credit structure of the country. In such difficult circumstances the market has been closed in the past with successful results and I believe that by keeping the market closed on this occasion also disastrous consequences have been averted and time secured for a correct appraisal of the situation.

INVESTING PUBLIC

It is on these points that we wished to convince the Finance Member. However, of his own accord he has very reasonably referred the Bills to the Select Committee and I have not the least doubt that when the proposals are considered without bias in all their aspects, suitable modifications will be agreed to on the lines suggested by us. Till such time as the matter is under consideration, it is only the better part of wisdom either to keep the market closed or after the settlement passes to open it subject to necessary restrictions. It seems from the reply of the Finance Member in the Assembly that he is under a misapprehension as to the real reasons underlying the closure of the Stock Exchanges. The policy of this Exchange has always been against Managing Agents and big capitalists who seek to establish monopoly control. In fact our Listing Requirements and trading regulations are aimed against them and at distributing ownership of joint stock enterprise amongst as large a number of investors as possible. So far our efforts have received little support from Government and I hope the present National Government will soon amend the Indian Companies Act in a manner that will protect the large investing public.

The object of our delegation was to place this point of view before the Finance Member and I hope the issue will not be misjudged because of any misunderstandings.

join any volunteer Dal other than the Congress Seva Dal.

The Provincial Volunteer Board shall frame rules for carrying out the volunteer work in the Province not inconsistent with the rules framed by the Working Committee in this behalf.

The Provincial Volunteer Board is authorised to raise funds to meet the necessary expenses with the consent of the Provincial Congress Committee.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The Congress Working Committee passed the following resolution on constructive programme:—

"The Working Committee of the All-India National Congress passed the following resolution at its meeting of the 7th March, 1947:

The Working Committee generally approve of the resolution regarding constructive programme passed unanimously at the Conference of Presidents and Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees and representatives of the All-India Village Industries Association, the Charkha Sangh and the Talimi Sangh held at Allahabad, and direct the General Secretaries to give effect to it in such manner as the Constructive Programme Committee hereby appointed may advise.

Further, with a view to guide and advise the Congress Committees and the public to carry out specially the following items—of khadi, village industries, basic education, Harijan work, literacy and Hindustani 'prachar'—the Working Committee appointed a Constructive Programme Committee consisting of the following persons:—

Shris Shankar Rao Deo, Prafulla Chandra Ghose, Jugal Kishore, Jai-ramdas Doulatram, Diwakar and Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, and one representative each of the Charkha Sangh, All-India Village Industries Association and Talimi Sangh, namely:—(1) Shris J. C. Kumaramappa, (2) Jaju and, (3) Aryanayakam; and suggest that each member of this Constructive Programme Committee, other

than the representatives of the above constructive work organisations, should be in charge of such items of the programme as the Constructive Committee may decide to allocate.

The Working Committee direct the Constructive Programme Committee to submit to the Working Committee every quarter a report of its activities and of the progress of the constructive programme.

The Committee further direct all Congress organisations to extend their fullest co-operation to the Constructive Programme Committee in implementing the programme which the Constructive Programme Committee may lay down from time to time."

KRIPALANI AND DEO FOR MADRAS

NEW DELHI, March 8 (API): The Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, and Mr. Shankarrao Deo are leaving by air for Madras to-morrow morning.

MAHASABHA CONCERN OVER TRANSFER OF POWER TO PROVINCES

NEW DELHI, March 8 (API): The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha met here to-day to discuss the situation created by Mr. Attlee's statement of February 20. Mr. V. V. Kalikar, Member, Council of State, and Mr. Mukant Kant Malaviya attended the meeting by special invitation.

The Committee is understood to have welcomed the fixing of a definite date for the transfer of power to Indians, but a large number of members are believed to have viewed with concern and apprehension the possibility of British Government's handing over authority to various Governments functioning in Provinces instead of surrendering it to only one Central Government of India.

Mr. V. G. Deshpande, Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, who returned from Lahore this morning acquainted the Working Committee with the situation in the Punjab. The Committee will consider a draft resolution on the Punjab on Sunday.

KERALA UNIFICATION CONVENTION

40 Delegates Elected From Sion-Matunga-Dadar

BOMBAY, Friday. A largely-attended meeting of Keralites resident in the Sion-Matunga-Dadar area was held on the terrace of the Arya Samaj at Matunga this evening. The meeting was convened by the Kerala Unification Committee for electing 40 delegates to the ensuing All-India Kerala Unification Convention in this city. Mr. C. K. Narayanswami, Chairman of the Committee presided.

A small group of persons raised objections and asked questions which were answered by the Chairman. They however, persisted in their attempts to prevent the elections, but were hooted out by the audience.

Sixty names were proposed for the forty seats and an agreed list was accepted by those present.

There was great enthusiasm throughout.

EAST INDIES C-IN-C. ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, March 8. (A.P.I.): An impressive yet simple ceremony was held at the Gateway of India this morning when Vice Admiral Sir Arthur Palliser, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies station, arrived by the Cruiser H. M. S. 'Glasgow', his flagship, on an official visit to the Governor of Bombay Sir John Colville.

Admiral Palliser, on landing at the Gateway, was received by the Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay; Lt. Gen. Lockhart, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command; Sir Ivor Taunton, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay; The Commissioner of Police and the Municipal Commissioner.

An armed guard of honour was provided by a unit drawn from the Leicestershire Regiment and H.M.I. 'Akbar' presented the general salute. Sir Arthur inspected the guard of honour and drove to the Government House as two Seafires of the aircraft carrier H.M.S. 'Glory' flew overhead.

'BEAR' BROUGHT TO COURT

BOMBAY, Saturday. In the serene atmosphere of the Esplanade Court this morning stalked an object which looked like a bear, followed by a constable in uniform holding its reins.

People standing in the corridors of the Court soon made way for this awe-inspiring pair and stared hard to have a close glimpse of the bear which marched in stately fashion with the Policeman to the jingling of tiny bells fastened to its feet.

The bear a little later was found to be a man dressed in this carnival costume for a 'bear dance' during 'Holi' yesterday.

He was arrested by the Police under the Order prohibiting the carrying of lethal weapons as he carried with him a big sized stick to aid him in his bearish terpsichorean antics.

'Holi'-Day Makers Arrested For Adding Colours To Others' Dresses

BOMBAY, Saturday. 'Holi' day makers, going about on the streets with bottles of coloured water and causing nuisance to people, were arrested in large numbers by the City Police yesterday. Nearly 200 youngsters were arrested in all, Princess Street Police Station alone accounting for 60.

It may be remembered that the Commissioner of Police had issued a warning against the squirting of coloured water.

In one case reported by the Princess Street Police, four persons armed with bottles of coloured water, it is stated, picked up a quarrel with a city journalist, Lowji Madan, going along Vithal Wadi, knocked him down with fist blows and relieved him of Rs. 600.

All the arrested persons were released on bail to-day by Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court.

FRENCH WINES AND BRANDIES

The French Consulate publishes the following communique: India is one of the great patrons of French Brandy its imports of this commodity being nearly as important as that of Great-Britain.

It is now announced that a National Bureau for the control of Wines and Cognac Brandy has been established by the French Government. This Bureau will deliver for each shipment "age certificates" giving a guarantee that the Product has been kept in cellar for a sufficient time.

Thanks to this, Indian connoisseurs may be assured to find in French Wines and Brandy the quality they appreciated before the war.

MESSAGE FOR 'HOLI'

The following is the authorised version of Mahatma Gandhi's post-prayer speech this evening:—

A note had been handed to him reminding that the Holi was on the following day and people would like to hear his opinion as to how it ought to be celebrated. Mahatma Gandhi began by saying that he had no doubt in his mind that a religious ceremony like the Holi should not be marked by wild revelry but by a disciplined effort to put oneself in communion with God.

There was a time, he continued, when Hindus and Muslims lived side by side as peaceful neighbours. If things had today come to such a pass that they could not look upon one another as friends, let them at least not behave as enemies. There was fear among the Muslims that the occasion of the Holi might be marked by renewed attacks upon them. It was surprising that he was hearing from them what he had heard from Hindus in Noakhali and Tipperah and he felt ashamed to have listen to the same tales in Patna as in Noakhali. He would therefore venture to say his Muslim brethren in Bihar what he had said to the Hindus in Noakhali namely that they should shed fear of man and trust God. But he knew that it was a counsel of perfection.

The Mahatma wanted to tell his audience in the hope that justice would be done wherever his voice could reach. It had been conveyed to him that there were Muslim women even now kept perforce in Hindu homes. If that were true and if of course such women were still living, he would expect every one of them to be restored to their homes.

The miscreant should show true repentance and everyone should consider it his duty to impress upon them that they should repent and courageously face punishment for their misdeeds if that were too much for them he would at least expect the women to be restored to him or to Rajendra Babu in perfect safety.

POLICE LATHI-CHARGE WOMEN STRIKERS

BOMBAY, Saturday. Renunciation of hundred of their women colleagues has been answered by a complete strike by 2,000 workers of the Dhanraj Mill at Parel.

The strike has been going on for the last five days.

On Thursday, it is learnt, an ugly situation developed when some workers including women stopped the car of the Manager of the Mill at the gate and prevented it from moving by lying across its path.

The Police had to resort to a lathi charge, it is stated, to clear the obstructionists, as a sequel to which 14 persons including two women sustained injuries.

The strike which continues to-day has caused acute tension in the area and the Police were keeping a constant vigil, while the strikers squatted outside the premises of the mill shouting slogans indicative of pent up feelings till noon to-day.

CHUNDRIGAR MEETS JINNAH

BOMBAY, Friday. Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Commerce Member of the Interim Government, who arrived in Bombay yesterday from New Delhi, met Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, at his residence today and had an hour's talk with him.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION FOR REWA STATE COMPLETED

JUBBULPORE, March 6 (A.P.I.) Sir Hari Singh Gour who was entrusted by the Rewa State Government in June last year with the preparation of a constitution for the State, has completed his work, it is learnt. He will submit the draft constitution to the Durbar next week.

HINDI BOOKLETS FORFEITED IN BIHAR

PATNA, March 7 (A.P.I.) The Government of Bihar have forfeited copies of the Hindi booklet entitled "Calcutta Tatha Noakhali Ka Byan" published by Jawadhi Kishore. They have lifted the ban imposed by the Punjab Government upon the Hindi book, "Bharat Me Angrezi Raj" by Pandit Sunderlal in regard to Bihar.

LINK BETWEEN INDUSTRIALISTS AND INVENTORS NEEDED

POONA, March 7 (A.P.I.) The controller of patents and designs, Mr. K. Rama Pai, urged today the creation of a link between Indian Industrialists and inventors in an interview.

There are many pathetic cases of Indian inventors who, for lack of such a link, are unable to use their talent for the progress of industry, he added.

Mr. Pai suggested that the Lord Ray Industrial Museum at Poona, where the exhibition of Indian patents is being held, should provide such a link and start a service for the exchange of information.

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City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 8.
The local cotton market was quiet steady with a restricted turnover of business.

The market opened at Rs. 447/8 for May delivery and quietened at Rs. 446/12 under scattered selling. March was quiet at Rs. 430/8. Dist-months were relatively steady.

The Government has made certain changes in their policy in connection with typers of export quota but it will take time to find sufficient demand. At the moment the burden of the crop is having its effect on the market and we do not look for any sudden rise in prices.

The market closed at 2 p.m. as under—

ICC March	Rs. 430 0 0
ICC May	446 0 0
ICC July	460 0 0
ICC September	469 10 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
March	432	430	430-1/2
May	447-1/2	446-1/8	446-3/8
July	460-1/8	459	460-1/8
Sept.	469	467-1/2	469

INDIAN COTTON PARITY
Indian Cotton May Contract is 1648 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, March 7.
March	34.89-47
May	33.75-40
May Highest	34.21+06
May Lowest	33.72-43
July	31.74-47
October	28.90-72
December	28.22-56
January	28.07-46
Middling Spot	34.15-38

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, March 7.
March	34.76-20
May	33.70-44
July	31.69-51
October	29.10-51
December	28.25-55
Middling Spot	34.15-50

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 8.

The produce market was very steady. Castor seeds were quietly steady but groundnuts were firm on higher Madras advices. In Madras groundnuts are quoted at Rs. 110 and oil at Rs. 270. In the local market groundnut oil for delivery within a month was quoted at Rs. 17/8, castor seeds May opened at Rs. 124/4 and after improving at Rs. 124/8 quietened at Rs. 124/2. Quotations were as under—

GROUNDNUTS—		
Khandesh Ready Quality	31	8 0
Coromandal Ready	30	8 0
Bold	30	0 0
LINSEED—		
Ready	28	8 0
April May	26	4 0
CASTORSEEDS—		
Navlakhi Ready	27	0 0
February March Navlakhi	26	12 0
Goa Ready	27	0 0
Bombay Ready	27	4 0
May Delivery	124	2 0
GROUNDNUTS OIL—		
Bombay Mills	20	4 0
Linseed Oil	20	0 0
Castor seed Oil	18	0 0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 8.

The Board of Directors of the Bombay Bullion Exchange will meet this afternoon to review the situation. The market remains at a standstill and no forward business was reported in gold and silver.

It is a known fact the local market is doing extensive speculative business and when the present contract was adopted no care was taken to introduce the system of compulsory margins.

Outside the ring Fagan gold was quoted at Rs. 104/8 at the opening and later declined at Rs. 103 while ready gold was quoted at Rs. 104/8. Ready silver was placed at Rs. 164

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, March 7.	
U. S. price of foreign silver	86-1/4 cents

LONDON BULLION

London, March 7.	
Silver Spot	52d.
Forward	51-1/2d
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

NEW COTTON MARKET DECLINES

NEW YORK, March 7.
Sagging tendencies predominated owing to liquidation of old March with other selling attributed to sympathy with easier securities and grains. A general selling movement uncovered stoploss selling orders with support indifferent reflecting weakness of securities and growing apprehension over the international situation. Prices slumped to low levels of the session closing easy.

CHICAGO WHEAT

	Chicago, March 7.
March	2.61 to 2.61-1/2
May	2.47 to 2.47-1/4
July	2.19-3/4 to 2.20
September	2.12-3/4 to 2.13-1/4

New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, March 7. (A. P. A.):
Stock market prices fell one to eight dollars today in one of the worst breaks in months as Wallstreeters took a bearish view of the President's decision to postpone his Caribbean trip, and a Government agency forecast of an economic depression this year. A heavy increase in selling this afternoon reflected the decision of private investors as well as professional Wallstreeters to unload securities.

Heavy selling hit cotton futures after the securities fall, although last-minute buying by mills partly steadied the trend at the final gong.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, March 7.	
American Telephone and Telegraph	
Amerex Holding Co.	167-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	33-1/4
Chase National Bank	39-5/8
Sinclair Oil	37-7/8
Firestone Tyde & Rubber Co.	15-1/4
General Electric	56-1/8
General Motors	36-7/8
Ingersol Rand	59-5/8
International Nickel	120
National City Bank of New York	32
New York Central Rail Road	41-1/2
Co.	18-3/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	14
Texas Corporation	56-1/2
Union Carbon & Carbide	unrecd.
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	48
U. S. Steel Corporation	72-3/8
Common	

BEGINNING OF TOTAL NATIONAL SPLIT

Kuomintang-Yenan Diplomatic Relations End

NANKING, March 7. (U.P.A.):
"Diplomatic" relations between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists formally ended to-day as the last group of Communist liaison personnel from Nanking and Shanghai left in four U.S. transports for Yenan.

Observers declared that their departure marked the beginning of a "total national split" which might take years of civil war to patch up. Meanwhile, Chang Chun dispatches to Peiping newspapers predicted that General Tu Li-ming's troops will enter Harbin about March 15th following the Nationalist victory in the battle at Tehhu.

The newspaper Hsin Sheng Pao asserted that Government troops, staging a counter-offensive, already had crossed the Sungari River in force and occupied the strategic river port of Wukanshu.

TRUMAN'S VACATION TRIP POSTPONED

WASHINGTON, March 7. (Reuter):
President Truman's vacation trip to the Caribbean area, for which he was to have left Washington tomorrow, has been postponed "indefinitely", because of recent developments, the white house announced to-night.

It is believed the postponement was dictated by the necessity for the United States Government to reach a decision on aid to Greece and possibly Turkey and for Congress to implement it before the end of the British financial year, March 31. The postponement will allow President Truman more time for drafting a nationwide broadcast which he was reported to be planning to make and a message to Congress asking them to give the export and import bank the necessary increase in authority to make a loan of 250,000,000 dollars to Greece.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP ACREAGE

The United States Journal of Commerce estimates the 1946/47 cotton acreage at 19,723,000 acres. The official acreage for the 1945/46 season was 18,316,000.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.
Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 28th February:—

Rs.	
Demand Liabilities in India	704,67,79,000
Time Liabilities in India	348,01,28,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	37,03,44,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,24,12,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	68,55,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	76,58,67,000
Advances in India	461,44,45,000
Bills discounted in India	22,97,31,000



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Let us talk it over—

At long last the Bombay Government has introduced the Divorce Bill. So what?

"So what, indeed!" asks the man. "How many women will take advantage of the new law?" That's how he flings the challenge in your face and surprisingly enough you come across women, too, who express the same sentiment! But there is a difference. In the case of the men, it is their firm conviction that very few women will take the benefit of the proposed Bill granting divorce, while some women are doubtful as to how they will fare in the society as a "divorcee" with all the stigma attached to it.

There is nothing strange about these misgivings when the guiding principle of the entire social structure has been 'a man can do no wrong'. Whenever there's something amiss between man and his wife, which may lead to the disruption of the family, the people around always point an accusing finger at the woman.

For instance, take the case of a man who has broken his vow of fidelity to his lawful wife. His meanderings are explained away by saying that it is in the very nature of man to be polygamous. Nay, the woman is expected to have sense enough to take it for granted and without grudging!

On the other hand, if the erring party happens to be the spouse, society not only wants to castigate her but is all sympathy for the husband whom 'fates have treated wrongly'. Hence the fears of women for whose "protection", to use the words of the Home Minister, the law of Divorce is being enacted.

* * *

Now let's come to men who have the hardihood to flaunt their 'con-

Women's Page

victions' before women. Of course, they start the argument by saying that women being tender and forbearing by nature, they wouldn't come forward to set at naught the matrimonial knot tied up in heaven. (Aren't we told, marriages are made in heaven? It is time we took the courage to unmake them on the earth below). However, when the mighty male discovers that this sentimental stuff does not hold any ground before the unsentimental of the female species, he heavily descends upon the brass-tacks.

"How will the woman face the world and the worldly problems, all by herself?" In plain words, it means, she won't be able to fend for herself and the children. And if I am not mistaken, many women also will have the same question before them.

* * *

Now, if we look to our own sisters of the working class, amongst whom, divorce or separation are allowed by custom, we shall find that this problem does not arise for them at all. As for the rich amongst our society, this basically economic problem need not assume such huge proportions for them. If the women are not the 'erring party' they'll get maintenance from the ex-partner. It is the women of the middle class who must try to take a rational attitude towards it. It is always they who are made conscious of their economic dependence upon the man who earns the bread.

However, now the times have changed and even bread-making, mending and scrubbing (the wife's chores unending) are attaining changed values. In fact, it is becoming clearer day by day, that all these menial jobs can no longer be got done for any amount of money alone. In a way, the changed circumstances in our social and economic life are consolidating the position of a woman in the middle class home. Besides, with her education (though not necessarily of 'varsity standard') she need not be afraid of casting away matrimonial ties once they start strangling her personality and self-respect.

The proposed Bill is no doubt very halting but it's always the slow and steady who win the race. And after all we don't want to race with man in his 'special ways'!!

—Leela.

A Planet Or A Star?

What Would You Be—

Since time immemorial marriage is supposed to be the only career for women all over the world—more so here in India where we are still living very much in the times of our grandmothers.

It is true that the percentage of girls going in for higher education has increased tremendously during the last twenty years; yet a career as such is frowned upon by most parents. They still think of a girl's education merely from the marriage point of view—it enhances her value in the marriage market if she is educated. Even in the best and most advanced families a girl's education is not considered as important as that of her brother, and few parents think seriously of a career for her, much less getting her trained for one. But the world is now changing fast. The war has brought women, even in India, more to the forefront.

A Real Helpmate

In these times of stress and strain when the cost of living has gone up beyond all proportions, it would be a good thing if the wife could also pull her weight in the family. I am sure most husbands would find it a relief if their wives could also earn and bring in a steady income to supplement their's. Against this is brought forth the never-changing argument—what about the home and children—who will look after them? In most Indian families there is always the mother-in-law or some elderly person who generally looks after the house work so that the daughter-in-law could find time to go out to work and re-

lated rooms and the number of scholars far too large for her to cope with. Yet she is expected to give of her best to the children. Our present system of education is such that it results in producing teachers in large numbers, since, as I mentioned above, no special training is required. For some reason educated Indian girls have shunned going out as governesses though I am certain most of us would welcome them in our homes.

On And Off Stage

Besides teaching the, only other professions open to Indian women have been medicine, law and nursing. Somehow the legal profession has not been very popular and has not attracted many girls. Most people object to a woman fighting their case for them in a law-court, and Indian women so far have not been given any substantial share in their father's or husband's property to merit a litigation. Medicine and nursing require hard concentrated work and facilities for

fit into civil life, or will their training and experience be wasted? We must not forget that they had been trained only to serve the purpose at that moment, with no eye for their future use or utility. It should at least give those girls more confidence in themselves and make them more venturesome. The present degree colleges with their stereo-typed education will not suit those of us who desire a career for ourselves.

Work Without Degrees

Interior decoration is one which is eminently suited to women. They are more artistic and more interested in the home. If this is studied seriously, keeping in view Indian conditions I see no reason why it should not become popular. It does not need a university degree either to become an interior decorator. There are other professions like journalism, commercial art, welfare or labour officers, hairdressers or beauty specialists—nay, even architecture, accountancy or engineering—any number of things we can do; it only needs someone to make a start. Women in the west have forged ahead.

Marriage need not necessarily prevent us from adopting a career. A time comes in our lives when the children are old enough not to need our constant attention, or they are away at school. What is a woman to do then? Why should not that time be profitably occupied? We need not be in financial straits yet may need something to occupy ourselves. In

Many Careers Beckon Indian Women

By Man Mohini Sahgal

lieve the anxieties of a harassed husband.

Besides who does not feel proud of a little money—however small—earned by her hard labour, something which she can consider all her own? It gives the woman self-confidence and courage and enables her to hold her own in this world where only "the survival of the fittest" matter.

Unfortunately few careers have so far been thrown open to women; and of these teaching has been by far the most popular since no special qualifications are required for it. Any and everybody can be a teacher, provided she is a little educated. It is one of the most ill-paid of professions and holds no attractions for the ambitious.

We have not yet realised that schools play an important part in moulding the character of a young child,—that a teacher's job is a specialised one and therefore needs higher pay and more efficiency? The lower the standard in school the more poorly paid the teacher is. There are no refresher courses, no training in Child Psychology and no cheap holiday resorts for the poor teacher. Life for her is a drudgery. Dark ill-venti-

these are almost negligible considering the vastness of this country, and the doctors and nurses needed. It is, however, gratifying to note that a College of Nursing is soon to be established at Delhi; and it is hoped that girls will take advantage of it. But I am afraid that unless something is done to raise the status of the Indian Nurses, this profession will not attract many.

Unfortunately some professions are 'frowned' upon by most of us for no reason that I can think of—that of a film-star for instance. It seems a foregone conclusion that the moment you enter the portals of a studio you shed all your morals. It need not necessarily be so. It may have been true in the earlier stages when it was confined to a special class of people, and it needed a lot of courage for an educated girl to brave the criticisms of the multitude. Happily things are getting better now and the lead given by a courageous few is now being followed by more and more women.

There can be so many new careers open for us if only we are adventurous enough to try new fields. The war has of course given a great fillip to this but it is yet to be seen if these girls will

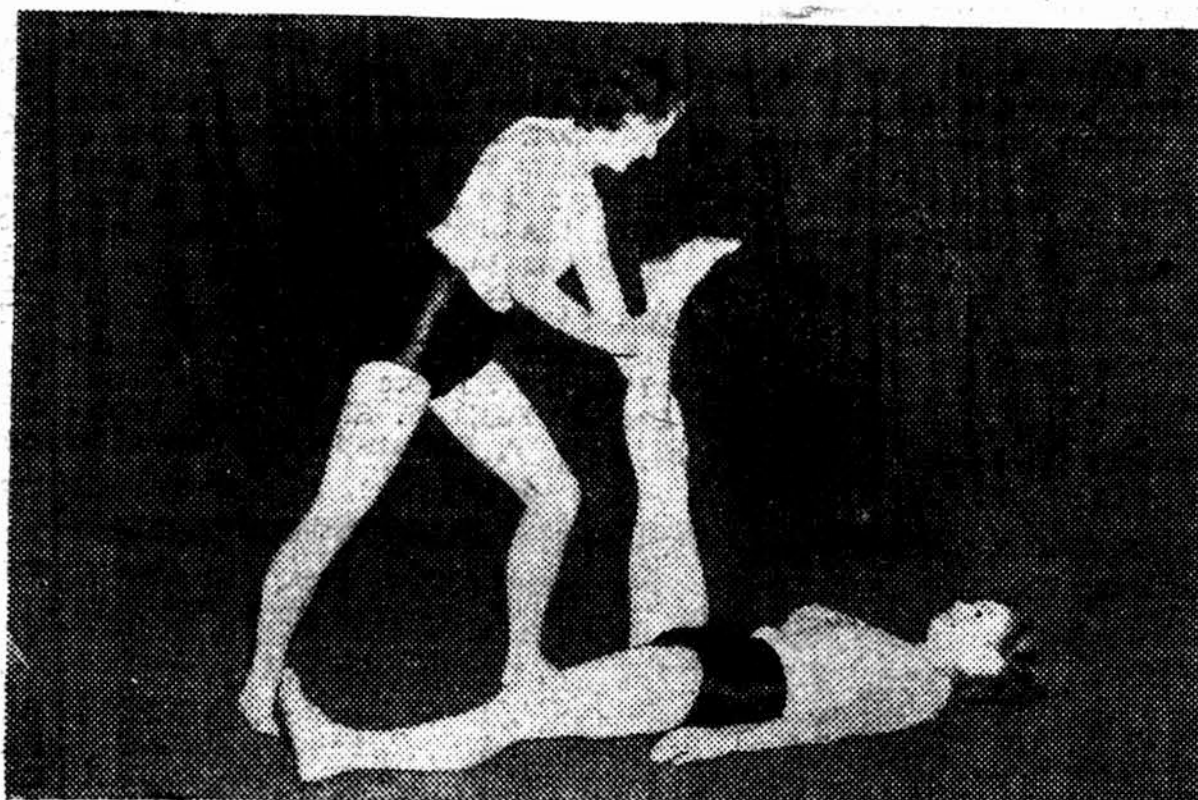
India domestic servants though hard to get nowadays are yet not as scarce as they are in European countries—yet women there are far more active. They have learnt the art of occupying their time usefully and profitably.

We need not have a career merely to 'earn.' If we are in comfortable circumstances perhaps we can do some social work or take active part in the civic life of our towns which would be far more healthy and attractive places to live in if women had more share in the running of it.

We should not forget that it is a few women-pioneers who have worked for the poor and the helpless, irrespective of state aid or public sympathy. In all countries their labours have borne fruit. It is bound to do so in India as well.

Women have come into their own now and the sooner they realise it, the better it will be. There are so many new careers beckoning to us. Let us shed our diffidence and march forward. Then and then only will India progress.

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How To Conserve Your Energy

Energy is very precious, especially in these days when the ordeals of transition from war to peace demand a great deal of physical and nervous stamina. Our reserves of vitality have tended to become depleted during the war years. Now is the time to endeavour to build them up again; and to learn how to stand, how

to sit and how to walk, with the minimum of effort and the maximum of good posture, is one effective way of conserving energy.

Clumsy and awkward movements, if repeated constantly throughout the day, encourage a cumulative tiredness. There is a "right" and a "wrong" way of doing the most simple

actions—and the right way is the less tiring and the more efficient conservator of energy.

Movement Efficiency

Experiments with industrial workers have proved this point. It has been shown that by eliminating all wasteful and unessential movements the time required for the particular job has been cut down, the worker has been made more efficient, and production stepped up as a result. But it does not need industrial statistics to prove something which is demonstrated equally well by the household cat! Observe the purposeful grace of the animal—the way in which it uses only the exact energy needed for each movement, whether it be a spring on to a table or a yawn and a stretch before going to sleep. Observe, too, the complete relaxation between each movement, conserving energy for the next time it is needed.

Here is a good example to follow. When you feel tired or strained, sit down in a chair—even if only for five minutes—and relax completely.

By Prunella Stack

like the cat! You will be surprised at the fund of renewed energy you will accumulate even in so short a time.

The conservation of physical movement requires thought, but it is instructive and also fun to put it into practice in ordinary household tasks. If, for instance, you are washing up start by putting everything within

(Continued On Page 4)



The Ashram Life

ATMA-RACHANA' athava 'ASHRAM KELAVAN', by Jugatram Dave (Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi; Introduction by Kaka Kalelkar) Pp. 446, Rs. 4-8 (Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad).

The Ashram has been an ancient and honoured institution in Indian life and culture. It has been moulded according to time and circumstance, during modern times, by Swami Vivekanand, Dayanand and lastly, Gandhiji. Ashram life instils in the resident the supreme virtues of intelligent self-restraint, universal brotherhood and the spirit of constructive public service. The author has personal and special experience of Ashram life, in its spiritual, social and practical aspects. In this book, of seventy-six chapters, he exhaustively studies and discusses it in its manifold aspects, e.g. in regard to food, labour, education, games and numerous other matters, besides the armoury of an 'a-hinsak' constructive worker.

It is impossible to do justice to the work in a short review. Suffice it to say that the book is invaluable not only to the Ashramites, not only to every constructive worker, but to every social being desirous of living a healthy, self-disciplined, peaceful life. The style of the book is direct, vivacious and pungent. The father of the family can do no better than assemble the family round him and read aloud a chapter from this book, every evening. The hour so spent will prove interesting as well as instructive to all. There is indeed, no Gujarati reader but will profit by read-

Reserve Bank Bulletin

"THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA BULLETIN": January 1947. Annual subscription Rs. 18 or 45 sh. Single Copy 2 Rs. or 5 sh. Published by the Reserve Bank, Bombay. Pp. 72.

This is the first number of a monthly bulletin that is being published under the direction of an editorial committee consisting of Messrs. B. R. Shenoy, N. S. R. Sastry and P. S. Narayan Prasad, all officers of the research department of the Bank. The aim of the publication is stated to be presenting in summary form statistics and other information which may help to portray the changing pattern of the economic activity of the country. The press and the public in India are so rapidly becoming economic minded that a regular publication of economic facts from such a competent and authoritative source as the Reserve Bank should be welcomed by all.

In addition to a statistical section, covering more than one half of the total of 72 pages of the publication there are included such useful items as review of financial and economic conditions, news and notes, important announcements and legislative measures bearing on currency and exchange, and, perhaps because bearing of this being the very first issue, an account of the superior personnel of the Bank itself. In a publication designed to portray the changing pattern of economic activity of the country one prominently misses any attempt at supplying the much needed want of a figure for production, employment and costs. If the bulletin is not to prove only a routine republication of information already available at much shorter intervals than a month we feel that it must develop some new and useful features, and an integrated figure for economic activity is such an urgent necessity for all systematic thinking on economic policy that we would urge on the editorial committee the utility of their turning their attention to instituting the necessary series.

The propriety of including in such a small and current publication a thirteen page article on exchange value of the rupee during the inter-

ing this book. It is excellent literature, dealing with topics vital to one and all.

N. H. P.

war period, while more topical questions of a similar type ought to be engaging the attention of the Reserve Bank experts is open to doubt. In several cases the figures are not up to date. As the publication gains in experience and a feel of its clientele we do hope that these shortcomings will be removed. There is a legitimate place in the financial press for a publication like this. But to be really useful it must gain in scope, topicality and up-to-dateness.

D. G. KARVE.

Gujarati Books

MARUKUNJ, by Mathuradas Trikamji, Foreword by Dr. Jivraj Mehta, M.D., (Navajivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad) pp. 128, Re. 1.

This is the third edition (enlarged) of the author's invaluable work on Tuberculosis. The author, in 30 Chapters of succinct Gujarati, shows how, by adopting simple means (which he describes) to avoid this dreaded disease, (which takes a very heavy toll in India both among the poor and the rich, the villager and the city man or woman) and in the early stages to diagnose and overcome it and prevent its recurrence. The book exposes the insanitary habits and practices prevailing among Indians and the serious consequences flowing therefrom. The book deserves to be in the hands of every parent and young man or woman.

(Continued from Col. 4) blems. But he stands for unity, welfare and progress and is inspired by a breadth of vision and generosity of outlook which does not fail to impress the reader. His ideas of socially useful labour activity, labour unions and labour welfare industrialization and land policy reform and party organization deserve careful consideration and earnest implementation.

The book is a valuable addition to Indian socio-political literature.

—D. M. NAMJOSHI.

Foundation Of Politics

POLITICS AND SOCIETY: By Shahid Pravin. Padma Publications, Bombay. Price Rs. 5.

Politics is commonly regarded as a profession, mostly reserved for lawyers, and if it has anything to do with society that is only indirectly, society being a pawn in the self-aggrandising games of the politicians. Mr. Shahid Pravin, the author of the book under review, does not subscribe to this common view. Politics to him is not a profession, but an attitude and a code of social duties which concern all individuals in the society in all walks of life. The primary aim and object of politics, according to him, is the realisation of the all-round good, well-being, welfare and progress of society as a whole and of its components individually.

Social well-being and progress being to Mr. Pravin the fountain-head of all political action he does not confine himself to the discussion merely of constitutions, legislatures, electorates, elections, parties and propaganda. All these are to him only means and not ends in themselves. So his discussion includes in its purview race, religion, nationality, culture, language, freedom of women, education, social, labour activity, industry and agriculture, industrial and agricultural labour and States and States people.

Mr. Pravin is, by faith, essentially a socialist. He detests liberalistic looseness and sloth. He believes in vigorous one party government. But he is opposed to communist dictatorship and their juggernaut methods. He wants one all-pervading political party to work for the good and progress of the country. He would include in it capitalists, workers and peasants, and all, to be represented through their separate organisations. But the aims and objects of the party should be greater and greater socialisation of national assets and activities and greater and greater equalisation and levelling up of the national standard of living.

Not all may agree with all of Mr. Pravin's peculiar views of nationalism and race, language and culture, emancipation of women and the treatment of minorities and minority pro-

(Continued in Col. 3)

My dear Sisters and Brothers:

I could not resist laughing when Little Jawahar related to me the following anecdote, and I believe you must also laugh when you have gone through it—Now, let us see:—

A crowd of small boys was gathered about the entrance to the circus tent. They were pushing each other and trying to get a glimpse of the interior.

A man standing nearby watched them for a minute, then went up to the turnstile and said to the ticket taker: "Let these boys through and count them as they go in."

The ticket collector did as requested, and as the last boy passed into the tent, he remarked: "Twenty-eight, Sir."

"Good!" said the man, smiling. "I thought I guessed right. Good Afternoon."

* * *

"CITY LIFE"

Here is Brother Vaidyanathan's piper. "Dear Dada," he writes, "Does not the city with its routine life blunt one's intellect and capacity for clear thinking? Don't we feel distracted? An idea to conserve and utilize the energy and intellect of youths would be to have cheap residential 'gurukuls' in the open countryside where the children as well as the youths could repair for their 'education.' People say it is a dream—is it? Or is it a dream just because we have not gone about it all right? What



do you think?" he asks. I think I agree with him. And what do you all think? Write out a small essay on this subject, and send it to me within ten days from to-day. I shall be glad to publish it in this Corner. Of course, you are at liberty to send any other matter also for publication, including drawings (in black and white) and photographs (on black glossy paper). And these you may send just whenever you please.

BRAIN BRIGHTENERS.

Brother Karna wants you to wrack your brains, and find out:—

1. In marble walls as white as milk, Lined with a skin as soft as silk, Within a fountain crystal clear, A golden apple doth appear. No thieves there are to this stronghold, Yet thieves break in and steal the gold.—Tell me what I am.

2. Can you guess the places of the world from the following associated names?—(a) China's Sorrow; (b) City of Magnificent Distances; (c) The

Eternal City; (d) Blue River; (e) Bejevedore.

Find out from the following answers if you guessed right or wrong:—

1. Egg. 2. (a) Hwangho River; (b) Madras; (c) Rome (d) The Yangtse-kiang; (e) Viceregal House at Calcutta.

REALLY FED UP.

Sister Sohoni wonders how girls and boys enjoy Drill during their P. T. period, and quotes the following little joke for fun:—

The recruits were being put through their paces by the sergeant who kept yelling: "Right turn! Left turn! About turn! Halt! Quick march!" etc. At last, a little lad stepped out of the ranks and exclaimed with great disgust: "Ee I've 'ad enough of this. Why, tha doesn't know tha own mind two minutes together!"

BALKAN-JI-BARI ACTIVITIES.

A Children's Conference was arranged by the Kishore Dal at Patna. Brother Rasik F. Shah, Joint Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, went to

attend it, and has done a good deal of Balkan-ji-Bari work there. Kishore Dal has decided to apply for its recognition to the Akhil Hind Balak Sangh.

Another club of boys at Patna has decided to merge itself in the Bari. Then Bhagalpur students also will try and establish Bari Branches at their place. Brother Rasik's speech on Balkan-ji-Bari, its activities, aspirations and ambitions created a good deal of interest and enthusiasm, and soon Behar will have a Provincial organisation of our Association.

Brother Rasik Shah has been invited by Professor Nirmal Chatterjee of Vishva-Bharati to visit Santiniketan. From there he will go to Calcutta, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Hapur and Delhi. In the next week's "Corner," perhaps we shall be able to give a fuller account of his tour.

At Delhi, a new Balkan-ji-Bari Centre has been started and the following provisional committee has been appointed to carry on the work: Professor Chopda, Shri D. K. Hingorani, Miss Janhari, Miss Sharada, and Shri Gajendranath Bhatnagar (Secretary). The Bari arranged a Stall in the National Fair and visited the Art-Industry Exhibition and the All-India Radio.

Nearer home, Kasar Wadi Balkan-ji-Bari had a function, where after children's programmes, Shri Rasik Shah, Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya and Shri Narainbhai Upadhyaya addressed them. It is soon going to have a Library of its own. Tardeo North Balkan-ji-Bari has started a every Full Moon night of the month.

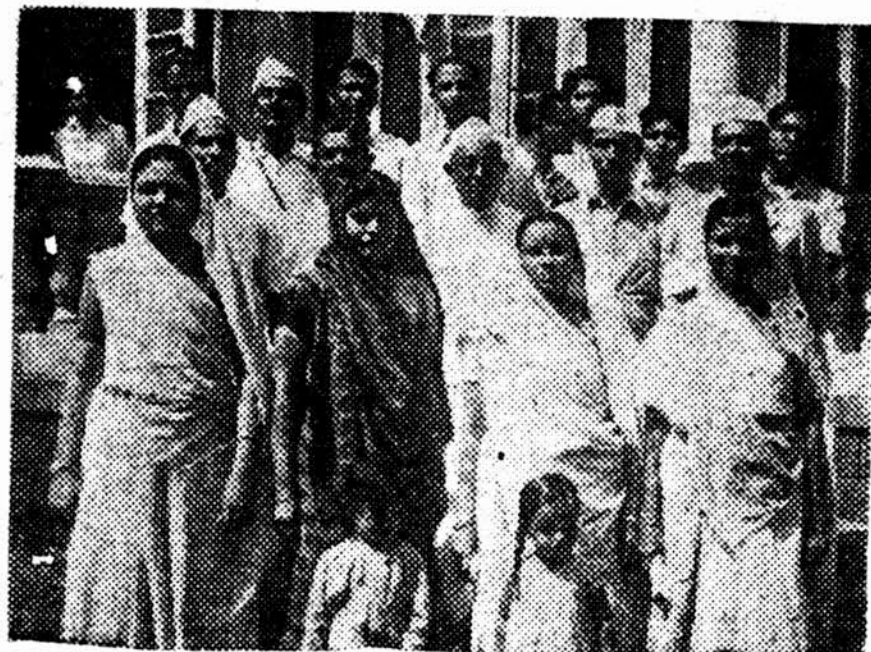
YOU JOIN TOO!

All boys and girls can join Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please write for its full particulars, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a nine pias stamp for postage.

All communications should be addressed to DADA "GULISTAN", KHAR-BOMBAY 21, who will always be glad to hear from you: Write to him whatever you will and whenever you like!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay 21



Workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari: (Left) Ghatkopar—(First Row—Left to Right)—Shrimati Mangalaben Zatakia, Shrimati Hariaben Mehta, Shrimati Sarasvatiben Sheth, Shrimati Hemvanti Kothari, (Second Row)—Shri Pralahad Patel, Dr. Meghani, Shri Ratilal Mehta, Shri Babubhai Vaidya and Shri Jaswantray Mehta; (Right) Bhuleshwar—(Left to Right)—Shri Mohanlal Parikh, Shri Kana yo Nagpal, Shrimati Veenaben Trivedi, Shri Ram Kisani and Shri Harjivandas Suchak.

The educational scheme of the Central Government, as adumbrated at a Press Conference recently, by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Member for Education and Arts, includes the use of broadcasting and the film for the purposes of mass-education. Obviously the Government have taken a broad view of mass-education and not interpreted it merely in the terms of literacy; and they have from the very beginning rightly assessed the values of broadcasting and the film.

Among the agencies of audio-visual education, the film and radio stand foremost in the advanced countries. In India the educational potentialities of both have been long acknowledged, but no serious effort has been hitherto made to bring them within the ambit of the educational policy. The film has hardly advanced beyond the off-repeated demand for the educational shorts for children, and the radio has, so far, found it inopportune to extend its educational policy beyond the corners of "school broadcasts" and "rural programmes". Both are functioning in full swing but in their own ways.

Having been from its initial stage an "industry" and a private capitalistic concern the film has consistently and pre-eminently developed as an entertainment and as such it is penetrating into the remote countryside. Since entertainment cannot be divested of its educational aspect, the screen rarely fails to exercise its subsidiary function of education, but it is the obligation of the Government to keep vigilance on the screen and restrain it from leading to miseducation of the people.

Specialised Films

As a commercialised entertainment



Film And Radio In Education—Need Of Specialised Films—Censorship Should Be Cultural—Broadcasting At Present—Education In Every Programme—Language Attended, Music Neglected—No Hope For Old Masters—Architecture Goes To University—Questions On Inter-Asian Show

over the country. In this way both the film and radio can pass on rich heritage of the past to posterity.

Entertainment films, though produced for commercial purposes should be purposeful and educative in values. They should present a realistic picture of a contemporary life and faithful versions of the historical and mythological episodes and classical dramas. They should also disseminate music, dance and other Indian arts of the right standard and discard their own stylisations. The Government should, therefore, revise the antiquated system of censorship in such a way that it would ensure more freedom to the producers in the selection of themes and would induce them to formulate high standards of literature, music, dance and other arts.

And The Radio

If the film is an entertainment to the average cine-goer, the radio is hardly anything more than a news-

the right type of music and not in lesser varieties and film-songs.

Apart from general education through audio-visual channels, cultural education in the form of the training of the people in the appreciation of history, literature and arts of their country is an immediate requirement of India; and the film and radio will be found to be capable of undertaking the same with remarkable success. The film even in the stage of a private industry can be made to contribute to the educational and cultural progress of the people if it is intelligently planned and exploited, but broadcasting being a department of the Government can be placed on an educational footing with little difficulty. The Central Government should go ahead with the task of harnessing both to the purposes of mass-education.

And Music Policy?

The Government of India, according to a recent announcement, have

cheap music, the voices which protest against the vulgarisation of the high music of old masters are in a small minority and are drowned by the noise of lesser varieties and film-songs poured out in abundance by the All India Radio.

Indian Architecture

The scheme and syllabus of training in Indian architecture and regional planning adopted by the University of Calcutta have been approved by the Government of Bengal. The course covers five years and is divided into two parts. The first part is intended for the examination for the certificate in Design at the end of the third year. The second part is for the examination for bachelor's degree at the end of the fifth year. The University of Calcutta has set an example for other universities to follow.

India should now give up the habit of importing foreign architectural forms and should apply herself to the task of evolving her own national architecture. She has a tradition which should be revived and adjusted to modern conditions. The Central and Provincial Governments should formulate definite standards based upon traditions and should establish institutions for education in Indian architecture. Independent India should again be architecturally distinctive.

Systematic training in architecture should not foster, on the part of its beneficiaries "class hatred" of the uneducated hereditary architects and lead in the long run to their extinction. On the contrary hereditary workers should be provided facilities of receiving systematic training in some form and should be encouraged to continue their work with additional knowledge and better understanding of modern conditions. They should be recognised as architects and encouraged to contribute their maximum to the construction of the edifice of New India.

For Organisers

The Inter-Asian Art Exhibition, which will be held at New Delhi on the occasion of the Asian Relations Conference will be inaugurated by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Member for Education and Arts, on March 23. A representative exhibition committee is reported to have been formed. Who has formed this committee? How and by whom were the representatives of an important art centre like Bombay elected? What method is adopted for the selection of exhibits? The organisers of the show who have arrogated to themselves the art-leadership of India ought to reply to these questions.

India needs a democratic and comprehensive machinery for the organisation of exhibitions of art in as well as outside the country. She also needs a definite system for the selection and collection of exhibits. The Government of India, since they have allocated art as a distinct subject to the portfolio of education, ought to work out a satisfactory plan for the day to day administration of art. They should not leave art as a routine departmental work to the officials or as the monopoly of a single society or influential group.

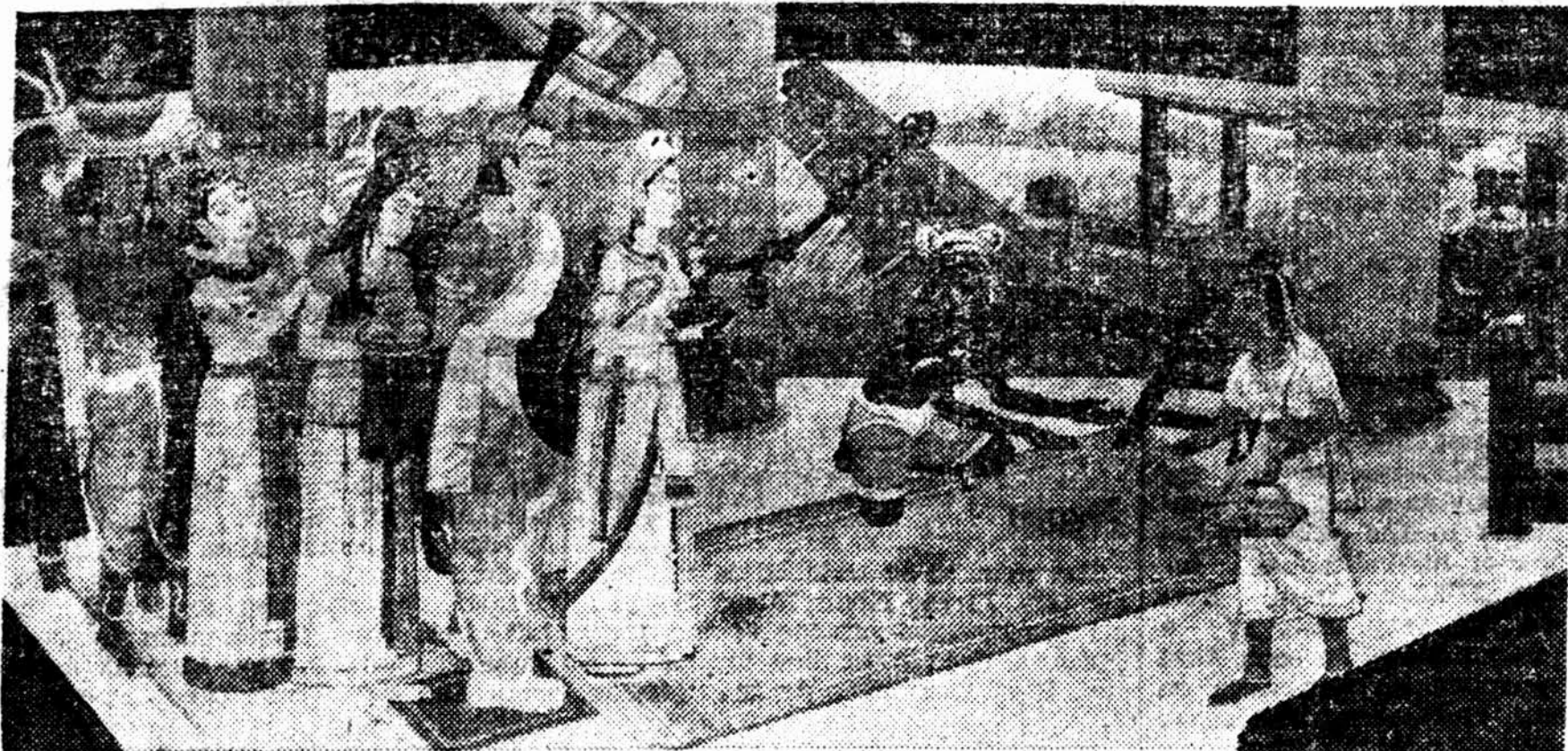
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE QUIZ

1. What is the unit used in the measurement of the volume of sound? (a) Decibel; (b) Ion; (c) Sonic.
2. Who described the hat as the "ultimatum moriens" of respectability? (a) Oscar Wilde; (b) H. G. Wells; (c) Oliver Wendell Holmes.
3. Traces of an 8,000-year-old agrarian culture, of a still older herdsman culture and caveman culture and, finally, a layer of fused green glass have been discovered by archaeologists in — (a) Mesopotamia; (b) The Nile Valley; (c) Samarkand.
4. Finmark is the name of a — (a) Jute fibre; (b) Brand of paper; (c) Province in Norway.
5. The polar bear is able to pick up odours at distances of — (a) Half a mile; (b) 1,000 yards; (c) Ten miles or more.
6. A distinguished psychologist described himself as "the legitimate father of the inferiority complex". Can you name him? (a) Havelock Ellis; (b) Alfred Adler; (c) Ferdinand Birnbaum.
7. Who wrote "French Without Tears"? (a) Terence Rattigan; (b) Sir A. P. Herbert; (c) J. M. Barrie.

ANSWERS

1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (c); 5. (c); 6. (b); 7. (a).

Buddhist Mission To Ceylon



A mural by Jyotindra Roy from Roopa Bharati Exhibition

the film has to cater to the taste of adults. Children gain much less than what they lose if they are indiscriminately exposed to the influence of every film which is intended for adults. They should, under a fixed age, be permitted to have access only to those films which the authorities—at present the Boards of Censors—should be asked to select as harmless or beneficial to them. But children should be provided something positive and wholesome in the shape of educational shorts and special entertainment films.

If the film has to be brought within the scope of education, the Government should consider the desirability of setting up an efficient machinery in co-operation with the film-industry for the production and circulation of educational and entertainment films. Workers in fields and factories have their own requirements of education and entertainment which the same machinery should be made to provide. Specialised films are essential to the purposes of mass-education.

Censorship To Be

Again the film has to be developed in India as a recording agency. There is an urgent need of the preservation and propagation of the high and authentic technique of music and dance of all the classical schools. If the establishment of the national museum and development of archaeological studies are included in the educational programme, the Government ought to work out a scheme for the recording of the complex technique of dance and music from their living repositories—the accredited hereditary exponents and also of the folk forms of both the arts which are scattered all

agency or common carrier of music to the average listener. Though the All-India Radio claims heavy expenditure from year to year, it has not yet risen to the height of an educational agency "what the people want" is a stock argument frequently advanced by the radio-officials in support especially of their music policy, but it is based upon absurd logic. The radio is not a private commercial enterprise. It is a department of the State having definite obligations to the community, and as such its primary function should be to create the interest of the people in literature, music and arts of his standards. The present 'devaluation' policy should go if higher standards are to be achieved.

The radio should not treat education in a detached manner and interpret it only in the terms of school-broadcasts and rural programmes. It should give full consideration to the educational possibilities of every programme before planning the same. Expenditure on broadcasting, however large it be, should be considered as an investment if it contributes to education of the listeners. Cheap entertainment is a negation of education. It is a waste of public money.

Cultural Education

The All-India Radio, as a vehicle of music is offering nothing of educational or cultural values to the listeners in its pet programmes of common-place light and film songs. On the contrary it is functioning to the detriment of the classical music. The Radio should attach greater importance to the classical music, give full representation to all its schools and foster the interest of the listeners in

accepted the standing Advisory Committee's unanimous recommendations on the All India Radio's language policy. The new regulations involve the appointment of advisory committees for languages and rural broadcasts. When so much importance is attached to the question of language, one fails to understand why the Government should be irresponsible to the criticism on the All India Radio's music policy.

The Standing Advisory Committee has recommended that the kavitas (poems) of standard Hindi poets should be set to music and sung; but it does not indicate the style and standards of music. Obviously the recommendations pass near music, consider all poems to be music compositions and leave "setting to music" probably to singers. What will be this school of music?

Poor Old Masters!

Standard (most probably contemporary) Hindi poets are selected for patronage, but the old poet-composer—musicians of the eminence of Haridas, Tansen and Soordas are not considered worthy of any honour in spite of the rich legacy of music compositions of high order and in high technique left by them. Chances of the revival of their music seem to be receding when no protest is raised from any quarter against the attempts made by some singers on the radio itself to render compositions of a great master like Soordas in the cheap bhajan style.

The recommendations do not point to the formation of any committee to supervise the operation of "setting to music" the poems of standard Hindi poets. This being an age of

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by
CHRONICLER

Who leads the League in the Punjab?

Now that the agitation launched against the Public Safety Ordinance and the Ministry by the Punjab Muslim League has culminated in at least a partial victory, inasmuch as the League leaders have been released and the ban on meetings has been removed, this question continues to interest and intrigue the politically conscious public all over the country. (Since this Page was written the Unionist Ministry has resigned.—Ed. B.C.W.)

Who leads the League in the Punjab?

I put this question to a somewhat independent-minded Leaguer (quite a rare phenomenon) and he replied: "Who else but Mr. Jinnah?"

The fact is that Mr. Jinnah's personality overshadows all provincial League leaders; his word is still the law and none dare defy it; his prejudices and preferences colour every action taken by his lieutenants even in the strictly provincial sphere. This is, of course, as true of the Punjab as of any other province. But I mention it specially in the context of the Punjab politics because in this province there have been occasions when at least some of the provincial leaders, in response to local conditions, have held views at variance with the wishes of the 'Qaid-e-Azam'. After the last elections there was a definite sentiment in sections of both the Congress and the League for a Congress-League Coalition and it is said that it was only the uncompromising attitude taken by Mr. Jinnah that prevented such a Coalition from materializing. Again (and that is significant) I have heard it stated in some League circles that Mr. Jinnah was not particularly happy about the turn of events in the Punjab but that the initiative taken by Mian Iftikharuddin, the ex-Congress President of the Punjab, in defying authority was so swift and sudden that before anything could be done to check the movement it had gathered momentum and got going in full swing.

The Ex-Nawab

The President of the Punjab Muslim League is Khan (formerly Nawab, a title he recently relinquished in obedience to the League mandate) Iftikhar Husain Khan of Mamdot. He is more than a big landlord, being the feudal lord of a vast estate which he certainly has not relinquished along with his title.

Tall, handsome in a way, fortyish, rather pleasant-looking and easy-going (his one steady vice is chewing hundreds of paans every day), Mamdot is an old student of the Aligarh University and was once an Inspector of Police in the Hyderabad State. Among the Punjab League leaders he has the longest standing in the League, having been there since the days of his father who was for many years the President of the Provincial League. He is a favourite of Mr. Jinnah whom he adores and diligently follows, "like a good boy." He owes his Presidentship to the Qaid-e-Azam.

Mamdot is what may be described a pukka hundred per cent sincere Leaguer. He has no traditions of anti-imperialist struggle but at the same time he has no "loyalist" record, either. Leaguers tell me that he represents the moderately progressive trend within the League inasmuch as he would like the organization to be broad-based on a democratic basis. As such he might be said to form the centre wing of the League, with the "Leftist" Iftikharuddin on the one side and the traditionally loyalist and

opportunist Feroze Khan Noon on the other.

From Communism To Communalism

The General Secretary of the Punjab League is Mumtaz Daulatana, a young man in his early thirties, who will be remembered by his Oxford contemporaries as a flaming "Red." It is one of the ironic twists of opportunist politics that in October, 1945, a resolution came up before the Provincial League Council in the same Daulatana's name recommending the expulsion of the Communists from the League. As it happened, it was not Daulatana but Ghazanfar Ali Khan who moved the resolution which was not passed. (I am told that about one third in the Council are Communists or Communist sympathisers).

The son of the late Ahmad Yar Khan Daulatana, a big zamindar and the Chief Whip of the Unionist Party, Mumtaz Daulatana has no progressive tradition behind him except, if you like, his Red tie from Oxford which also he has long since discarded. But this young Barrister is very ambitious, aspires to be the All-India General Secretary of the League, and is sometimes described by some of his fellow Leaguers as the "Gvamul Saltanat of the Punjab."

"Ify"

"The brain behind the movement," as the "Civil and Military Gazette" described him, is undoubtedly Mian Iftikharuddin. "Ify", as his friends call him, is by no means a genius but among the crowd of mediocrities in Punjab League politics he stands heads and shoulders above the rest. It is also ironical but nevertheless quite understandable that one who, for several years was the head of the Provincial Congress organisation and actively participated in all the Civil Disobedience movements started by the Congress, should now be using the same technique of political agitation to advance the cause of the League.

In turn a Communist "fellow-traveller," a khaddar-clad Congressman and now a Leaguer, Iftikhar is neither a loyalist nor an opportunist nor a religious fanatic. Among the Punjab League leaders he is the only one who does not invoke the racialist spirit in his speeches and for that very reason his words fall comparatively flat in the midst of the jingo rhetoric of his colleagues. Indeed, by now Iftikhar must have realised that the very basis of a communal organisation is such that it puts a premium on fanaticism on its leadership. Only those who speak the blood-and-thunder language of a "resurgent Islam" have any hope of thriving within the League. Phrases of democracy and "people's upsurge" sound hollow and pathetically naive when uttered from a League plat-

first glimpse of the Punjab Leaguers at close quarters and I must say I was not much impressed. They were all making transparent efforts to woo the "Mian Sahib" and to wean him away from the Congress. Some of them were abusing the Unionist Ministry for having kept him locked up for two years without trial and for being so reluctant to let him out on parole. And I was tactless enough to declare loudly that I thought at least half a dozen persons present in the room had been a party to the incarceration of Mian Iftikharuddin, as in 1942 when he was arrested they were all one with the Unionists, some of them being even in the Ministry! Now I can recall that remark with amusement because Mian Iftikharuddin has succeeded in taking with him to jail the very persons who had once ordered (or connived at) his arrest.

I also remember that party for another reason. At that time the Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations were going on and Gandhiji had made a concrete proposal for a settlement. To my pleasant surprise I found that several prominent Punjab Leaguers reacted very favourably to his proposals and declared that they constituted a fair basis for a Congress-League settlement. Indeed, they hoped that such a settlement would also lead to the formation of a Congress-League Coalition Ministry in the Punjab. Then one of them suggested that they send a jointly signed telegram to Mr. Jinnah exhorting him to accept the proposals. But in the whole gathering there was not one who would agree to "bell the cat" by being the first to sign such a telegram. They were all afraid the Qaid-e-Azam might regard it as an unpardonable impertinence, and ultimately the idea fizzled out.

I am told (and I can well believe it) that Mr. Jinnah is not very enthusiastic about Iftikhar's joining the Punjab League. It might be the usual prejudice he has against all Muslims who have ever been contaminated with the Congress influence. Or it may be that he is afraid that under Iftikhar's influence the Punjab League is moving along lines which are not in strict conformity with his own ideology of Pakistan. So, I have grave doubts whether Iftikhar would rise very high in the League hierarchy. Indeed, I would not be surprised if one day I hear of his expulsion from the League—unless, of course, meanwhile, he sheds his independence altogether and, like other Yes-men round about the Qaid-e-Azam, and submits his will completely to the Grand Leader's discipline.

Noon

The man to be watched is (no longer Sir) Feroze Khan Noon, the dapper pince-nezzed protégé of the India Office, a dyed-in-the-blue loyalist, former High Commissioner in London,

and India's alleged delegate to the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations, author of several pro-imperialist brochures and propaganda pamphlets and a novel "Scented Dust" which would have done credit to an imperialist like Kipling. His love for the Muslim League is only recent, since the death of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan. Since then his ambition is to be the Premier of the Punjab but he can't even be the Leader of the Muslim League Party in the provincial legislature, because Mr. Jinnah distrusts this ex-loyalist as much as he distrusts the ex-Congressman Iftikhar.

Noon's attempts to achieve popular leadership are both comic and pathetic. He can be seen attending cocktail parties in Saville Row suits and then changing into the "leader dress" of khadi kurta pajama, shawl and fur cap for a public meeting. In his speeches this Zamindar aristocrat talks of the "down-trodden Muslim masses" and this Barrister (married to European wife) imitates the old-style Maulvies by inviting the audience to recite verses from the Holy Quran every now and then.

Muslim Mrs. Naidu

Then there is Shaukat Hyat, son of the late Sir Sikandar, who served the Empire loyally during the war (he was a Major), then resigned his commission to become a Minister in the Unionist Ministry on the death of his father. The Ministership was his as hereditary reward for his family's loyal services to the Empire. But then he quarrelled with Khizar, went over to the League, resigned from the Ministry and precipitated the break between the Unionists and the League. Behind this also lay the old jealousy and rivalry between the two leading loyalist families of the province—those of Khizar and Shaukat—and their tussle for power.

Any way to-day Shaukat is a fire-brand Leaguer, popular with the youth, but without any youthfully progressive ideology. His usual slogan at meetings is: "Once I recruited soldiers for the army of the Sarkar, now I am enrolling soldiers for the army of Allah."

Begum Shah Nawaz and her daughter Mumtaz Shah Nawaz (Taazi) add a touch of colour and glamour to this composite picture of the League leadership of the Punjab. Mrs. Shah Nawaz has all along been trying to be a Muslim Mrs. Naidu, without any of the literary or political qualifications of the "Nightingale of India." But she is a good hostess and very ambitious and very active. Unfortunately for her she is not taken very seriously even by the Leaguers. As for "Taazi", she has also completed the full circle from Communism to Communalism (via Poetry, Student movement and even Trade Union work).

Bridge Notes

Winning Contract

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

Today's hand is a bridge crime. See if you can spot the crime and who committed it.

West opened the seven of hearts, dummy played low, and East won with the jack. The ten of clubs was returned, dummy winning with the king. Declarer then drew three rounds of trumps and led a diamond. West took his diamond ace at once and led another heart. East won and led a third heart, forcing South to ruff with his last trump.

Declarer then led a club to dummy's ace and led dummy's last trump, discarding a club from his own hand. Since there was still a high club outstanding, South had to rely on the diamonds, so he overtook dummy's jack with his own queen, and then led the king of diamonds. East had saved all of his diamonds, and therefore won the setting trick with the eight of diamonds—much to his surprise!

It shouldn't be hard to spot the criminal in this hand, but can you see where he deserted the paths of virtue? Decide for yourself before reading on.

South was the criminal, and his crime consisted in drawing three rounds of trumps before knocking out the ace of diamonds. It would have been proper to draw just the ace and king of trumps. Then the

North-South vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH		EAST	
♠	K 8 5 4	♠	J 9
♥	K 8 3	♥	A Q J 9 4
♦	J 10	♦	8 5 4 3
♣	A K 3 2	♣	10 9
WEST		SOUTH	
♠	10 6 3	♠	A Q 7 2
♥	7 6 2	♥	10 5
♦	A 9 7	♦	K Q 6 2
♣	Q J 7 4	♣	8 6 5

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♣	1♥	1♠	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♦	Pass
3♠	Pass	4♠	All Pass

ace of diamonds could be knocked out. If the defenders forced South to ruff a heart, he could do so, lead a diamond to dummy, and then return to his own hand with the queen of trumps. In this way he would be able to win three diamond tricks instead of only two—the difference between success and failure.

You ask for a cup of coffee or tea at the restaurant.

Of course you have always said that it is mere sugar water they give you there. But now due to scarcity and rationing, you find that not only is there less sugar in your coffee or tea, but whatever sweetness there is in the coffee or tea is due to jaggery or, worse still, saccharine.

You ask for an extra lump of sugar. The waiter stares hard at you, as though you commanded him to catch the soon with his bare hands! He goes his way and never sets face on you again. You look for the waiter quite patiently in all directions. You lose patience and start shouting. No one listens to you, but those around you fix their penetrating eyes on you. You gulp down the concoction euphemistically called coffee or tea, and rush away from the place.

Of course, while rushing away, you wonder aloud why you were paying half anna more for sugar when there is no sugar at all in the coffee or tea. And just comes the answer from behind your very shoulders: "We will give you any amount of money. You just go and get that sugar for us." You are helpless. You rage, but bottle it up and leave the scene, in utter disgust and intense irritation.

The case at home is not anything much different, either. When days were more normal, without even tasting the coffee or tea, you used to ask for and extra lump of sugar. Even after getting that extra lump you just added a pinch more of your own to make sure that the required quantity of sugar is there in the beverage. And

Skit

That Lump Of Sugar!

By N. V. Eswar

without the sugar pot near at hand, you would never have dreamed of sitting down for the coffee or tea.

Now things are different. You never see the sugar bottle at all. Literally, it is in the safe deposit vault of the house. And only the wife knows where it is kept. I do not think the ancients kept their gold as secretly as the modern housewife keeps her supply of sugar!

When you ask for an extra lump of sugar now, you get the question instead: "Why are you asking like a child for more sugar?" You persist in your request. "Well, if you insist on putting more sugar in your coffee or tea, I assure you there will be sugar only for four days more, and after that you will have to drink plain coffee or tea." That is your wife. So you content yourself with just what amount of sugar your wife puts into your coffee or tea. Of course, you never forget to ask for an extra lump

of sugar the next time also. And, when refused, you get irritated highly and feel like visiting this irritation upon every one you come across with.

Looking on these objectively, you feel at times that these feelings of irritation are but a bad form of exhibitionism. Well, you need no flay yourself like that. You are reacting only as Dame Nature intended you to. For, according to the findings of Doctors and Psychiatrists attached to the Prison of New Zealand, it is the lack of sugar that is at the back of crimes of all sorts and types. During their investigations they discovered that there is a remarkable lack of glucose in the blood of all the criminals they examined.

In their view, "lack of sugar develops in the individual a tendency to vicious and violent conduct, rough and intractable behaviour and irritability." It is also their considered opinion that the phenomenal rise in the crime wave in the Continent is due mainly to lack of sugar in the blood of the people in general. For, they say that when the individual's ration of sugar was increased, the criminals exhibited a remarkable trait for adaptability and grew less violent in conduct and general behaviour.

Basing our theory on these scientific conclusions, we may also conclude that it was the absence of sugar in earlier times that made mankind at that time savage and beast like in their general behaviour. And as sugar was discovered and came to be used more commonly, the tendency to be affable grew stronger and stronger, and mankind developed an aptitude for gregariousness.

It may be that, with the spread of the practice of using sugar, this gregarious tendency grew more and more powerful and attained sufficient strength to bind the people together. And it was because of this factor largely that communities grew up and, finally, villages, towns and cities came into being. This is certainly a highly interesting speculation, with a high degree of probability.

Stretching this theory further, I may say that Hitler and Mussolini must have experienced a severe lack of sugar in their blood. And it was because of this lack of sugar that they grew violent and aggressive en-

ough to lock up the entire world in the unspecified horrors of World War II from which we have not yet recovered. If only some clever scientist had discovered this truth about sugar earlier and put both Hitler and Mussolini under a regimen of sugar, our unfortunate world would not have had to pass through such an Inferno as World War II!

Unfortunately, however, the saying that "man grows wiser after the event", is applicable more to the scientists than to the common man. Perhaps, at least now scientific heads would be put together to evolve a plan to inject enough quantities of sugar into the blood of the Delegates to the various Assemblies and Sections of the U.N.O., so that they will all sit together to work for a common life rather than for a worse Inferno than the one we have been through hardly a year back. Let the honour for preventing World War III go to the Sugar! Let it be said also that Sugar buried Atom Bombs fathoms deep which Man could not do himself!!

Leaving aside, the so-called luminaries to take care of themselves, we find the common man in the relentless grip of irritation with a capital I. Intermittent strikes, dislocations of all sorts, threats and demands for better wages and living conditions are all an indication of the irritation that rules the world today.

Indeed, everything in our world today is a fit enough reason to send the common man soaring up the tower of IRRITATION. In public buses, trams, restaurants, cinemas, ration shops you meet with this Irritation in ghastly forms—fighting, elbowing, pushing, jostling and abuse.

In any case, the common man has been turned into an anti-social being in that he has to go underground to get his precious pound of sugar for his coffee or tea. Which means that common man is now engaged in building up black-markets on a large scale. Thus forced to stay underground, perhaps the common man may undermine the layer of the future world to be. So the Authorities concerned will be well advised to give the common man an extra lump of sugar that he so badly requires, if the world is not to be blown up entirely!!

In parting, if it is not presumptuous on my part, I may offer a piece of advice to the common man and his wife. They will do well to realise that it is only the lack of sugar that is at the bottom of all the irritation and quarrels in the house, and no blame attaches to each other for irritable temper they exhibit.

If they realise this truth sufficiently well, they may avoid looking upon each other as potential leopards and unite together to pillory the common enemy—sugar—and thus forget all personal injuries. The home will then certainly be a Heaven, radiating peace with a capital P.

A WHIFF OF THE 'WILD WEST'

(Continued from Page 24)

by the R.A.A., beginning with the official opening at Palm Spring, California, in late January and ending with the Boston (Massachusetts) Rodeo in November. The R.A.A. also has established a point system whereby awards are made at individual rodeos to champions in the various competitions, and at the end of the season, to the World's Champion Cowboy of the year.

CONTESTANTS HAVE OWN ASSOCIATION

The contestants organized themselves in 1936 into what might be termed a cowboy's union—the Cowboys Turtle Association. The peculiar name is said to have originated one day during the early meeting of the organization when the question of a proper title for the group was being hotly debated. In the midst of numerous elaborate and high-sounding suggestions, one old hand got to his feet and drawled: "Now let's don't give this outfit on hi-falutin' name; let's take it slow and easy like a turtle, but git to where we started."

The three major attractions at a rodeo are bronco riding, roping, and bull-dogging, all of which stem directly from real ranch work. Other contests are often added—Brahma bull riding, wild-cow milking, and races—as well as such features as mounted basketball games or chuck-wagon relays. There are also "carnival hands" or paid trick riders and fancy rope artists, and always the clowns, not there just for the laughs, for it is these fellows who save the lives of many cowboys by diverting the attention of the Brahma bulls and preventing them from goring their unseated riders.

Bronco riding is perhaps the most spectacular of rodeo attractions. The erstwhile rider must stay on his bucking horse ten seconds from the moment the bronco first "hits the daylight" or comes out of the chute like a leaping thunderbolt. Not only must the rider stay on, he must observe a certain rigid form. He must come out spurring and continue to throughout the ride, both feet must be kept in the stirrups, one hand must be kept on the rein which is nothing more than a rope halter, and the other hand must be kept in the air and not touch the horse, the rider, or the saddle.

Rodeo broncos are real outlaws and contractors have scouts out on a continual search for really good bucking horses. The most famous of all broncos was "Midnight", once a gentle saddle horse ridden to school each day by a country school teacher, who overnight became an outlaw and defied the efforts of the country's best bronco-busters to tame him. In a ten-year rodeo career only six riders ever stayed on "Midnight" the required ten seconds.

Calf roping replaced steer roping when the rodeo moved indoors. The bronco rider owns no equipment, but the roper has his own rope, carefully stretched, singed, and polished, and his trained roping horse. The calf is given a 30-foot start, then the cowboy is after him, being allowed two throws. When the animal is caught, the rider dismounts, leaving the rope tied to

the saddlehorn. Then his horse must keep the rope taut while the rider ties the calf securely.

Bull-dogging or steer wrestling is no sport for a weakling. The steer is given a 10-foot start with a "hazer", a mounted assistant, flanking the animal as it comes out of the chute. The contestant rides after it, leaps from his saddle onto the steer's neck and throws it flat with all feet and head straight out.

The most dangerous sport is wild bull riding. Brahma bulls are used, and this cross between the Indian bovine and the Mexican Longhorn is perhaps the meanest animal on four feet. The cowboy has only a rope to hang onto, and a cowbell on a rope is tied under the animal's belly to further infuriate it. The rider must keep one hand free and spur constantly during an eight-second ride.

Brahmas will gore horses so mounted assistants cannot pick up the riders who are either thrown off or jump off after eight seconds. It is then that the clowns do their dangerous job diverting the bulls who will try to gore their dismounted adversaries.

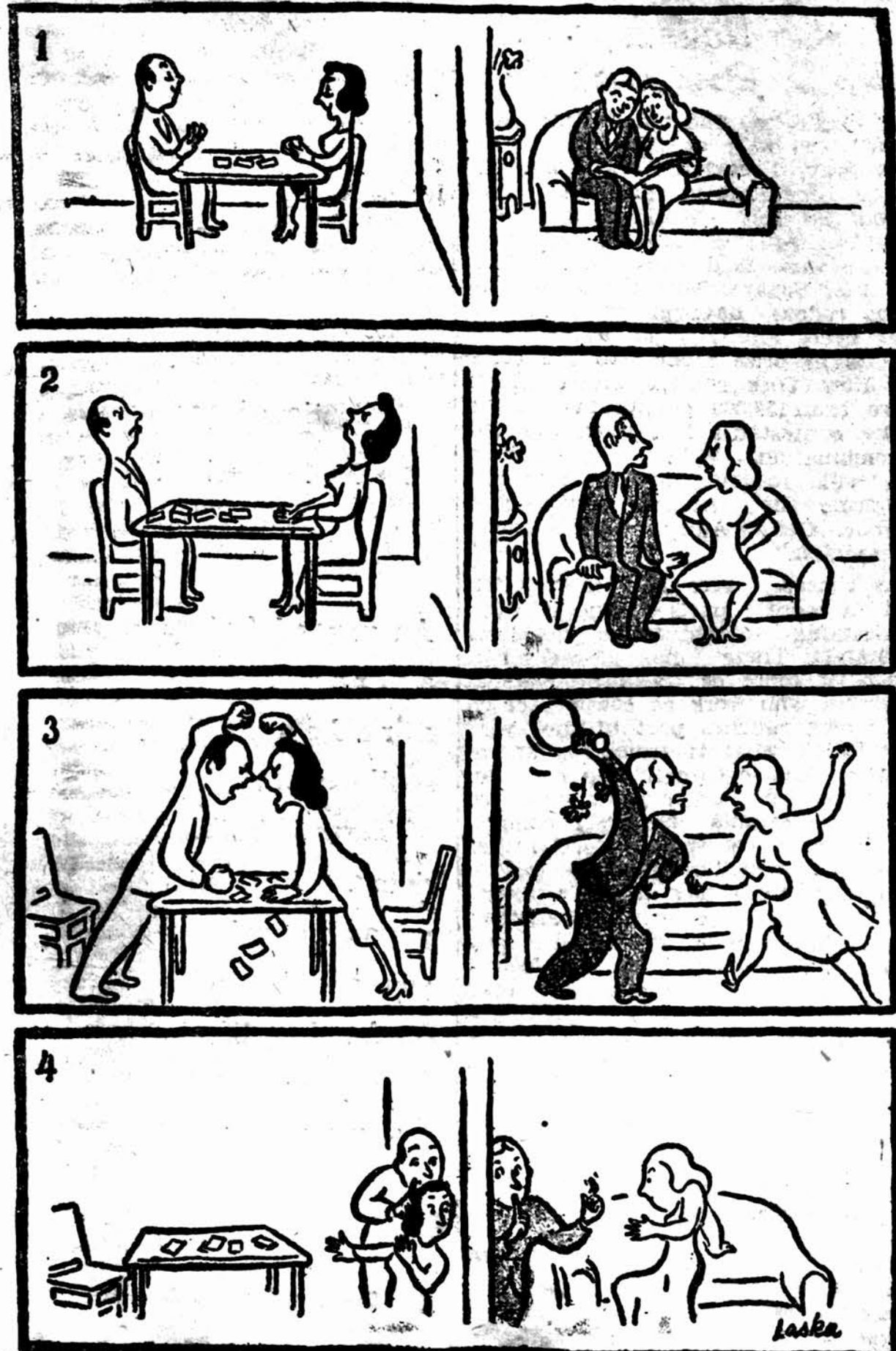
WEST HAS THREE MAJOR RODEOS

The three major rodeos in the west are those held annually at Salinas, California; Pendleton, Oregon; and Cheyenne, Wyoming. The Salinas rodeo is held in July at the site of the ranch where once the stock of the Carmel mission and Monterey presidio was pastured. It had its beginnings in Spanish-California days when wild horse races and bull-and-bear fights were popular, and trick riders could pick up a coin from the ground or snatch the head off a chicken buried up to its neck while riding past at a full gallop.

Cheyenne's Frontier Day is held in late July, and 1946 marked the 50th anniversary of the event. There were three parades of cowboys and Indians in full regalia, the crowning of the Queen of the Rodeo, a ceremonial battalion parade of soldiers from Fort Francis E. Warren and a bucking jeep contest. Prize money amounting to 29,000 dollars was contested for by some of the country's best cowboys, and two distinguished members of one day's audience were Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz, Chief of Naval Operations, and Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd, the famous Antarctic explorer.

The Pendleton Roundup has been held annually since 1912 during the middle of September. The Sam Jackson trophy is the Grand Prize of this rodeo.

Hundreds of smaller rodeos are held each year all over the United States, especially in the Western States. An all (American) Indian rodeo is held annually at Flagstaff, Arizona, and the inmates of Huntsville Prison, in Texas hold a rodeo each year. There is an annual rodeo in the Hawaiian islands, more noted for its hula dancers than its cowboys from the islands of Maui and Hawaii. Wherever there are cowboys there are rodeos. Cowhands who found themselves in the occupation forces in Japan even staged a rodeo on November 11, 1945, at the Meiji Ballgrounds in Tokyo.



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on 21 April, 2017

A Whiff Of The 'Wild West'

Each fall in late September, sophisticated New Yorkers wake up one morning to find their city invaded by crowds of tall lanky cowboys sporting wide-brimmed Stetson hats and gaudy silk shirts. These sunburned fellows, more at home in the wide-open spaces of the West than in the concrete canyons of Manhattan, desert the ranges each year and flock to the sawdust-covered arena of Madison Square Garden, scene of the annual World Championship Rodeo, where for a month, easterners can see the country's best bronco riders and calf ropers in action.

The rodeo is the only major American sport having as its main attraction arts and skills directly connected with the actual day-to-day work of the contestants. Rodeos originated from the tough work of cow-punching in the cattle-raising West, when cowboys got together after the spring and fall roundups to compare their skill in bronco-busting and roping with cowhands from nearby ranches.

The first public rodeo was held at Pecos, Texas, in 1883, and the first rodeo at which an admission fee was charged was held on the Fourth of July, 1888, at Prescott, Arizona. Today over 100 rodeos are held throughout the year in all parts of the United States.

The term "rodeo" was not applied to these contests until 1916. Until then they were known as "roundups", "stampedes", or "frontier days," and two of the major rodeos in the United States still retain their old names—the Pendleton (Oregon) Roundup and the Cheyenne (Wyoming) Frontier Days.

At first rodeos were always held outdoors, but in 1917 the first indoor rodeo was held at the Stockyards Coliseum in Fort Worth, Texas, and, after that, the rodeo season was no longer limited to the months when one could count on favourable weather.

INVADED EAST IN 1916

Rodeos used to be held only in the West, but in 1916 the rodeo invaded

Inhabitants of the concrete canyons of U. S. cities find balm for atavistic instincts in the yearly Rodeo Roundups.

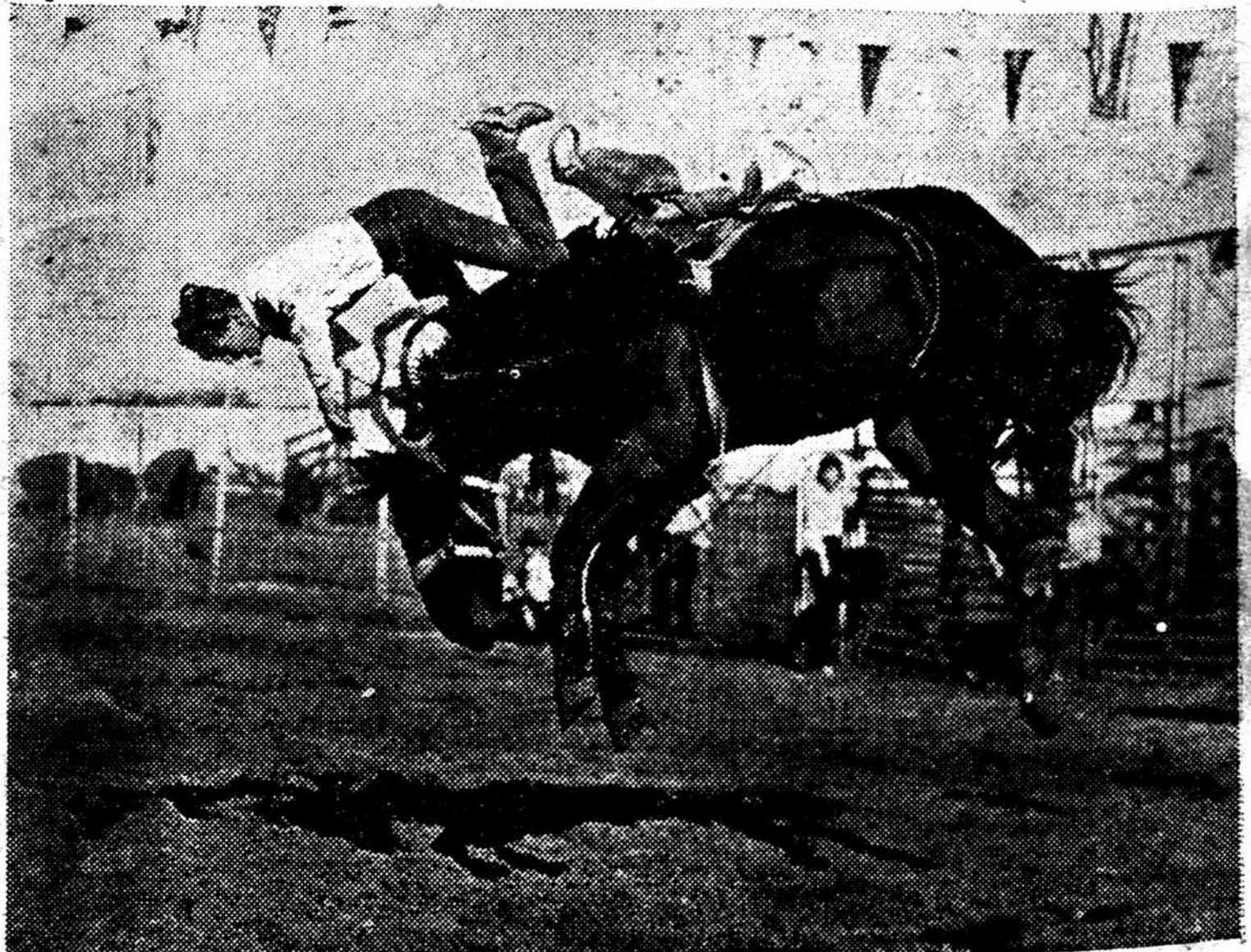
the East when the "New York Stampede" was held at Sheepshead Bay Speedway, Brooklyn, New York. The rodeo came East in earnest in 1926 when the first World Series Rodeo, later named World Championship Rodeo, was held in Manhattan's Madison Square Garden. Through the years rodeos have grown from the 1883 Pecos effort, which awarded 100 dollars in prize money, to the colossal New York contest which offered more than 150,000 dollars in prizes to lucky contestants last year and was a combination Wild West show, vaudeville routine, and stunt night, featuring the singing movie-actor-cowboy, Gene Autry and his horse, "Champion."

As rodeos were held more often and in more parts of the country, contestants ceased to be just local cowhands. There has grown up a group of more or less professional followers who work as cowboys or on their own ranches part of the year and follow what is sometimes known as the "Suicide Circuit" the rest of the time. No other sport has so many contestants obviously competing for love of sport itself rather than any monetary gains.

Cowboys must pay all their travel expenses from one rodeo to another. Some hitch-hike or work their way across the country, others ride freight cars, and an avid contestant once rode a burro all the way from Arizona to take part in the New York rodeo. They pay their own room and board in the cities or towns where the rodeos are held, and pay entrance fees to take part in the contests—and all for the dubious pleasure of perhaps breaking every bone in their body or being gored by a Brahma bull.

Nine-tenths of the hands never win anything at all, or at most, "got-away money"—cowboy slang for enough in prizes to take the contestant to the

Bronco riding at rodeos is filled with thrills and surprises. This spectacular photograph shows the wild bronco with all four feet off the ground as he throws his rider headlong.



next rodeo down the line. Even the luckiest care less for the money they win than for the thrill of walking off with a silver-embossed prize saddle or the privilege of wearing, for a year, a belt studded with the wonderful words "All Around Champion."

Cowboys must buy their own outfits and wear them while in town for a rodeo, and the cheapest outfit costs at least 150 dollars—40 dollars for a wide-brimmed Stetson, at least 65 dollars for a two-piece suit, 15 dollars for a gaudy silk shirt, 10 dollars for a scarf, and 20 dollars for a pair of boots, although any real cowboy will pay up to 50 dollars for these badges of his trade with the high heels designed to keep his feet from slipping through the stirrups.



The ride is over for this cowboy as he is thrown from the Brahma bull at a recent rodeo in the southwestern state of Texas. Since Brahmas will gore horses mounted assistants cannot pick up the riders who fall off their animal, and it is then that another performer in the rodeo must divert the bull's attention.

(Continued on Page 23)

An unusual feature attraction at a rodeo in the southwestern state of Texas is buffalo-riding. In this photograph, a young cowboy holds on for dear life to the rope around the buffalo's body.

